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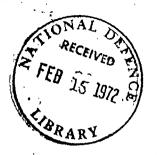
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## THE

# 90th REGIMENT

A REGIMENTAL
HISTORY

OF THE

90th Regiment WINNIPEG RIFLES

# By CAPTAIN ERNEST J. CHAMBERS

(Corps of Guides)

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORIES OF

The Governor General's Body Guard.

The 3rd (Montreal) Field Battery.

The 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment.

The Queen's Own Rifles.

The 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles.

The 5th Royal Scots of Canada.

The 48th Highlanders.

The Royal Grenadiers.

The 13th Battalion.



Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Six, by Lieut. Col. T. H. Billman in the Department of Agriculture.

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## THE CAMPAIGN OF THE 90TH

## HARD TACK

#### WRITTEN BY MAJOR LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

When we embarked at Winnipeg, as chirpy as could be,
We thought we were out for a bit of a lark, about a two weeks spree,
But when we got to Fort Qu'Appelle we found it different then,
Our tents in a row, we pitched in the snow, just like the real soldier men.

Chorus---

We trudged along the winding trail, for many a weary day,
With thunder, lightning, hail and rain to cheer us on the way;
We fought the rebels at Fish Creek and drove them out of sight,
While many of our good men and true fell battling for the right.

Chorus—Pork, beans, etc.

We caught the rebels once again right in their own Batoche,

We burst them up and shot them down, we scooped them in (all) By Gosh I.

And when no more of them were left, around for us to shoot,

We plundered all their household goods, and carried off our loot.

Chorus—Pork, beans, etc.

At Prince Albert then the ladies came to greet us with their smiles, Which made us quite forget our woes with all their cheering wiles; So to put a stop to rushing love, as good boys always oughter, We marched along to Battleford, going all the way by water.

Chorus -Pork, beans, etc.

We left the gallant Queen's Own there, indulging in a swear, Because they could't come to Pitt to polish off Big Bear; But now my boys we have come home to luxury and ease, You bet we've earned the name we get, the fighting L.B.D.'s. Chorus—Pork, beans, etc.

## **Preface**

LTHOUGH its organization dates back a little less than a quarter of a century, the 90th Regiment Winnipeg Rifles can fairly claim the distinction of being one of the historical regiments of the Defensive Force of Carada.

The conspicuous and honorable part taken by the regiment, then barely launched upon its career, in the suppression of the North West Rebellion of 1885, carned for the 90th a place in the military annals of the Dominion which many an older unit may well envy. And the high place won during those few dark and stirring months in 1885, when the differences of all ranks and classes of the Canadian people melted before the sacred fire of a common patriotism, and mingled in one united mass of exertion for the public safety, has been well maintained, even during those lengthy periods of peace, when interest in military matters ordinarily languishes.

The history of the 90th reminds us that the comparatively short period of its existence has been a more stirring one in Canada than some of us consider, and shows that the regiment in question during that time has contributed a goodly share towards the making of national history, particularly in what at the inception of the corps was the Far-West, but is now become the West-Centre of this Canada of ours—the Province of Manitoba.

Anyone might well undertake with lively satisfaction the writing of the history of a distinguished regiment like the 90th, but the work has had special attractions for one who had the privilege of spending several months in the field with it, and of witnessing and chronicling, at the time, the ready alacrity and patient endurance of all ranks during a most trying and fatiguing campaign, and the gallantry of efficers and men when the regiment was undergoing the supreme test of its baptism of bloods in the presence of a cunning and remorseless enemy.

I only trust that this imperfect record of the past splendid achievements of their predecessors will prove an incentive to present and future officers and men of the Gallant Ninetieth to emulate the honorable example of those who by their patriotism, devotion and courage built up the fame of their corps. It has been abundantly proved in all the great military services of the world that the best way to insure the permanent continuance of corps pride, devotion, gallantry and general military efficiency in a unit of soldiery is to imbue all ranks with a wholesome, manly pride in its former achievements and past glories.

As the mother of many military bodies in Manitoba, and the sister Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and as the active centre of dissemination of a sound, loyal, military spirit, which must have a beneficent influence in creating a sturdy Canadian standard of manhood in the Prairie Provinces, the value of the influence of the 10th to that growing portion of the Dominion, and consequently to the country as a whole, can scarcely be over-estimated.

Notwithstanding that a few earnest extremists may rail at what they are pleased to describe as "militarism," the fact remains that the average thoughtful Canadian rejoices in the existence and maintenance of the moderate military spirit of which the Active Militia is the tangible expression. This military spirit, far from exhausting and dissipating the national energies, so much needed for the development of the inexhaustible, latent, natural resources of this young country, rather preserves and extends them.

Arms and the arts of peace are not at variance; they have always jointly contributed to advance the reputation and material progress of states, and always will. We lose ourselves in very natural admiration of the advanced degree of excellence which the arts and sciences attained in ancient Greece. We still feel an overpowering reverence for the finished work of her poets, her orators and her historians; but, after all, we are forced to admit that it was the unconquerable patriotism and soldierly virtues of her heroes who fell at Thermopylæ, or conquered on the glorious plain of Marathon, which renders her name immortal and has commanded, and as long as the race of man shall continue, shall command the enthusiastic applause and admiration of every succeeding generation.

I would be extremely ungrateful did I not express my sincere thanks to Captain the Reverend Robert C. Johnstone, Chaplain of the 90th, who was simply untiring in his intelligent efforts to supply data required in the prepartion of this volume.

In the preparation of the following pages I have depended largely upon personal notes and memoranda, but have drawn to a considerable extent upon the annual reports of the Department of Militia, which are the repositories of much really valuable information for the student of Canadian military history, and files of which, if obtainable, might with great advantage be included in the libraries of all the schools of military instruction in the Dominion.

ERNEST J. CHAMBERS

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## Chapter I

## A Glance Many Years Backward



HE original discoverers, explorers and exploiters of that vast region west and northwest of the great lakes so long known by the indefinite term "Rupert's Land," and now forming part of the Dominion of Canada as the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, belonged to two of the most martial races of the world—the Anglo-Saxon and the French. For many years, dating so far back in the comparatively brief and remarkably stirring history of this immense tract that one has to depend rather upon tradition than upon well-authenticated records for many of the details of the events of these days, Frenchman disputed with Anglo-Saxon the mastery of these great virgin realms. While Ville Marie, the forerunner of Canada's commercial metropolis, was still a hamlet, and while all that there was to justify New France in its name consisted of a few weak and isolated trading posts and missions strung out along the St. Lawrence, Frenchman and Englishman were fighting in Hudson's Bay and the adjacent country. And many deeds of exceptional daring were done in those remote solitudes in those days, as has always been the case when men of these same races have met in battle. The earlier occupation of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company and its rival, the Northwest Company, was practically a military one, for, although the Governors, Factors and other officials were first and above all diplomats, they were soldiers too; and, like the founders

of the British Empire in India, could at short notice and with good effect exchange their pens for swords and transform their busy trading stations into effective military posts. Innumerable troubles with the Indians, as well as the record of the war of 1812-14, and of the struggles between the rival fur-trading companies, prove that what the pioneers of the Great Lone Land lacked numerically, in a military sense, they amply made up for in quality. With such antecedents it is not surprising that there has always existed a strong military spirit among the people of Manitoba, by which name we now know that portion of the once, but no longer, "Great Lone Land" which surrounded the former headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort Garry. Naturally this spirit was aroused by the stirring events which accompanied the admission of Manitoba into Confederation, and once the opportunity for organizing local corps of the Canadian Militia on a satisfactory basis was afforded, their enrollment and sustained efficiency was assured.

Before proceeding to refer to the circumstances attending the organization of Manitoba's pioneer corps in the Canadian Militia, and, in the natural course, to the organization and history of Manitoba's principal militia regiment, a brief review of some of the salient points in the general and more particularly the military history of Manitoba and the old district of Rupert's Land seems called for.

The original gateway to what is now Manitoba and the Northwest, Hudson Strait, was discovered by a British expedițion under Sebastian Cabot in 1517, seventeen years before Jacques Cartier discovered the gateway of the original provinces of Canada, the St. Lawrence. In 1576, 1577 and 1578 Martin Frobisher made his voyage of discovery to the northern and northwestern regions of Canada. In 1585 John Davis discovered Davis Straits and the two following years visited the seas to the north of Canada. In 1610, two years after the founding of Quebec by Champlain, Henry Hudson, in command of another English expedition, discovered and explored Hudson's Bay and James Bay, and wintered on the shores of the latter. Hudson, being deserted there by his mutinous crew, another English expedition, under Captain Thomas Britton, proceeded to James Bay in 1612 to effect his relief, but failed. In 1631, eleven years before the founding of Ville Marie (Montreal) by de Maisonneuve, two distinct English expeditions, one under Captain Fox, the other under Captain James, both, as had been the case with Hudson, despatched in quest of a northwest passage to the Far East, explored both Hudson's Bay and James Bay. In 1670, three years before Frontenac (Kingston) was founded by Count de Frontenac, King Charles II., of England, granted to Prince Rupert the charter to trade in and about Hudson's Bay and Straits, in virtue of which the Hudson's Bay Company was organized. A governor and establishment were sent out from England, and two forts or trading posts established. The main object of the company was to engage in the fur trade, but its charter authorized it to conduct explorations. In 1672 the Jesuit priest, Father Albanel, inspired by that zeal for the spread of the gospel of Christ among the heathen Indians which led so many devoted French priests in that brave era throughout daring trips of exploration, and in many cases, alas! to glorious martyrdom, performed the feat of making the passage overland from Montreal to Hudson's Bay and took formal possession of the land in the name of the King of France, although the English had already established themselves there.

If the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company heard of the good priest's visit and patriotic act, it does not appear to have concerned them, for, by the year 1686, the Company had no less than five trading posts in operation around the shores of Hudson's and James Bays. These were designated the Albany, the Moose, the Rupert, the Nelson and the Seven Factories. In the year last named one of these English posts was overwhelmed with disaster. The activity of the English traders in the far northwest was interfering with the fur trade of the St. Lawrence, and an expedition under Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, was organized in New France to proceed to Hüdson's Bay and destroy Moose Factory. The commission was thoroughly executed, and, in subsequent expeditions, between 1686 and 1697, d'Iberville captured five more posts of the Company and destroyed many of its vessels; but the Hudson's Bay Company was not destroyed nor deterred from its purpose. In 1697 d'Iberville, returned to France, and, under the Treaty of Ryswick, passed that year, there was a mutual restoration of places taken during the war. By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory was definitely and finally ceded to Britain, fifty-seven years before the Laurentian region of New France passed under the same rule.

There was destined to be many years' dispute as to exactly what comprised the Hudson's Bay Territory, or Prince Rupert's Land. The original charter comprised the country drained into Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Straits, but the Company's voyageurs and trappers travelled over great areas to the west and south of those limits and established forts or trading posts therein. Rival English fur traders disputed the monopoly of the Company, even to the coast trade of Hudson's and James Bays, but the Company generally succeeded in driving them out and destroying their establishments. The French, too, with their wonderful genius of inland discovery, penetrated from the distant St. Lawrence settlements to the great prairie region to the



LIEUT. COLONEL W. N. KENNEDY The first Commanding 90th Regiment, 1888-1885.

south and west of Hudson's Bay. In 1732, 28 years before the capitulation of Montreal and the cession of New France to Britain, two Montreal traders, de la Verandrye and du Luth (after whom the city of Duluth is named), built a fort on the Lake of the Woods, and before the conquest of New France was completed enterprising French pioneers had established trading posts on Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Cedar Lake and even on the distant Saskatchewan.

For a time after the conquest the French fur traders appeared to have practically withdrawn from the vast region west of the great lakes, and the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed full possession of the far western fur trade. Then rival concerns returned to the big Company's sphere of operations. The most important of these was the Northwest Company, organized on a go-operative system at Montreal, 1783. Its promoters were Scotch and French, and, as it was a Canadian company and operated over the same route as the former fur trade of New France, it attracted to its support the hardy voyageurs and coureurs-des-bois, who had diverted so large a share of the western fur trade to the St. Lawrence route during the French regime. To them the Hudson's Bay Company was an hereditary enemy and they entered upon the work of opposition with great zest. Rivalry of the keenest kind prevailed between the two companies, and pitched battles and bloodshed were the result. The Hudson's Bay Company claimed the whole of the present Northwest, including Manitona, by reason of its charter and alleged prior occupation. The Northwest Company, as a Canadian concern, on the other hand, claimed the right to trade in the prairie region, on the ground that it had not only been discovered by parties sent out from Canada during the French regime, but had, up to the time of the conquest, been occupied by Canadian traders or their agents, and was consequently a part of the Canada or New France which was ceded to Britain by the capitulation of Montreal, and not rightly a part of the Hudson's Bay territory.

in 1811 and 1812 the Earl of Selkirk, having acquired a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company, decided to form a settlement, and sent a number of settlers out from Scotland to locate upon lands on the Red River. This was the first serious attempt at settlement in what is now the great province of Manitoba. The Northwest Company, whose employees up to this time had practically monopolized the trade in the Red River Valley, soon came into violent conflict with this settlement and determined and dastardly measures were resorted to to accomplish the destruction of the settlements. Attempts to starve the settlers out by seizing their supplies en route from Hudson's Bay failed, and so did efforts to arouse the Indians to accomplish the destruction of the settlement, and other efforts to bribe the settlers from their allegiance to the Hudson's Bay Company. At length a party of Northwest Company men entered Fort Douglas, the headquarters of the settlement, and carried off their guns and means of defence. This caused somewhat of a stampede among the settlers, and the raid upon the fort being, in course of time, succeeded by the arrest and transportation to Montreal of the Governor of the settlement, Miles Macdonnell, the settlement was abandoned in June, 1815, the year of Waterloo. Later in the same year the main party of the settlers, recruited by some new arrivals from Scotland, returned to the destroyed settlement and rebuilt their homes, fort and mill. The half-breed adherents of the Northwest Company, who had been directly responsible for the previous disaster, again showing a disposition to create trouble the Selkirk colonists suddenly fell upon the stronghold of the half-breeds, recovered their artillery and other arms captured at the time of the raid upon the colony, and took their leader, Cameron, prisoner, releasing him, however, on the promise of good behavior. June 19, 1816, the colony was again surprised and raided by the Northwest Company's half-breeds. Twenty-one of the Hudson's Bay Company officials and adherents were killed and one wounded in this affair. Again the afflicted colonists were forced to take shelter in the Hudson's Bay forts to the north.

Meantime Lord Selkirk had arrived in Canada to endeavour to secure protection for his colony, but failed signally until he personally organized a military force. Upon the conclusion of the war of 1812-1814 with the United States, two distinguished Swiss auxilliary regiments in the British service, the De Meuron

and the Watteville regiments, were disbanded in Canada, and Selkirk engaged one hundred of their officers and men, clothed and armed them at his own expense, and with thirty canoe men started out via the great lakes for his settlement. It was June, 1817, before the expedition reached the site of the settlement; and the refugee settlers were recalled from Norway House on Lake Winnipeg. The Red River colony was re-established, but for many years longer had a painfully chequered existence.

The troubles in the great Northwest became a subject of discussion in the British House of Commons and of parliamentary investigation, and finally, by parliamentary mediation, a union of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company was accomplished March 26, 1821, the united Company taking the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. The government of the vast region now known as Manitoba and the Northwest was vested in the Company, whose officers were commissioned as Justices of the Peace. A special clause in the license granted to the reconstructed Company prohibited any interference with colonization.



FORT. DOUGLAS, 1817

The troubles of the Selkirk settlers were not yet over. From ignorance of the country the settlement nearly suffered extermination from floods and famines.

In 1835 the Hudson's Bay Company purchased the rights of the Selkirk family to the Red River colony, and a sort of government was set up by the Company with a council, (Council of Assiniboia), comprised of its servants. The colonists had no voice in the selection of the members, and the Company's governor and his council made the laws, interpreted them and enforced them. Before many years the British genius for representative government asserted itself and the British and Canadian Parliaments were petitioned by the settlers to make them equal participators in the rights and liberties enjoyed by British subjects elsewhere. In 1857 this matter was discussed in the Canadian as well as the British Parliament, and the question of joining "Rupert's Land" and "the Northwest Territory" to Canada made such progress that provision was made in the British North America Act anticipating the admission of the territory into Confederation. At the very first session of the Dominion Parliament the project took definite shape and a

series of resolutions was passed favouring the admission of the territories ruled by the Hudson's Bay Company into Confederation. The Imperial Government having expressed its approval, negotiations were entered into with the Company, and in 1869 a formal deed of surrender of the territories was executed, the Dominion Government agreeing to pay 300,000 pounds sterling to the Company for the relinquishment of its monopoly and rights in the territory, the Company retaining its trading posts and one twentieth of all lands in the fertile belt. And so this vast territory, covering some 2,300,000 square miles became a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Before Confederation, on two occasions, troops had to be sent to Fort Garry. Owing to a dissatisfaction in the settlement and to "American" intrigue, a body of regular troops was sent out from England, via Hudson's Bay, in 1846, under command of Col. J. F. Crofton, consisting of 383 persons, covering detachments from the 6th Foot, the Royal Artillery and the Engineers. These troops returned to England in 1848 and were succeeded by a corps of 56 soldiers. In 1857, 100 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles were sent to Fort Garry by way of Hudson's Bay, like the others in 1846 and 1848.

The transfer of the country was marked by the uprising of 1869, due chiefly to a suspicion as to how far the rights and usages of the original settlers would be respected; to the objections of the French half-breeds, who were generally hunters; to the anticipated opening of the country to settlement; and in some measure to intrigue by Fenian agitators and by citizens of the United States, who were desirous of seeing the Hudson's Bay Territory added to the Republic rather than to the Dominion. The Red River expeditions under Col. (now Lord) Wolseley, in 1870, effectively put a period to the uprising, and in 1870 the Red River settlement and adjacent territory were formed into the Province of Manitoba, the first legislature being elected the following January. Shortly afterwards an Executive Council was named to assist the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba in administering the affairs of the territories beyond the limits of the new province.

# Chapter II

## The First Canadian Militia Units in Manitoba



IE first attempt to raise a Canadian Militia force in Manitoba was during the stirring winter of 1869. Louis Riel and his followers were running things with a high hand in Winnipeg. The Honorable William Macdougall, the Lieutenant-Governor designate, was making his residence, for the time being, across the international frontier at Pembina, being forbidden by Riel's Government to enter the country. The expected proclamation by the Queen announcing the transfer of Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Canada had not been received, and even loyal Canadians doubted whether they had any legal right to offer armed resistance to the men who had assumed the authority. As a matter of fact the Hudson's Bay Company remained the only constituted authority in the colony. Meantime Riel had armed his men with the weapons left in Fort Garry by the last detachment of British troops who had been in the country.

On the first of December Mr. Macdougall, with some of those of his party, crossed the frontier and, in British territory, issued a proclamation assuming the duties and authority of Lieutenant-Governor, in virtue of a commission issued to him at Ottawa, and knowing the first of December had originally been decided upon as the date for the transfer of the country from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. As a matter of fact the date for this event had been postponed, but, being out of direct communication with Ottawa, he could not keep himself informed of the course of events.

The same day as he issued this proclamation, Mr. Macdougall, in virtue of the assumed authority conferred by his own com-



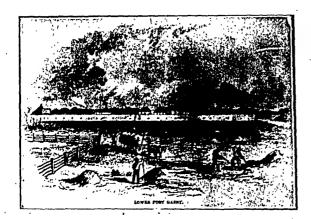
FORT GARRY, 1840.

mission, issued a commission to Lieut.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis, appointing him to be his "Lieutenant and Conservator of the Peace, in and for the Northwest Territories." Colonel Dennis, who had charge of one of the Dominion Government survey parties which had started to survey the country in anticipation of its regular transfer to the Dominion, had been connected with the old Upper

Canada Militia and had figured prominently in the operations in the Niagara Peninsula in connection with the Fenian raid of 1866-67.

The commission issued to Colonel Dennis, alter setting forth the condition of affairs in the colony and explaining his selection, proceeded:—"I do hereby authorize and empower you as such to raise, organize, arm, equip and provision a sufficient force within the said Territories and with the said force to attack, arrest, disarm or disperse the said armed men, so unlawfully assembled, and disturbing the public peace; and for that purpose, and with the force aforesaid, to assault, fire upon, pull down or break into any fort, house, stronghold or other place in which said armed men may be found; and I hereby authorize you, as such Lieutenant and Conservator of the Peace, to hire, purchase, impress and take all necessary clothing, arms, ammunition and supplies, and all cattle, horses, wagons, sleighs or other vehicles which may be required for the use of the force to be raised as aforesaid; and I further authorize you to appoint as many officers and deputies under you, and to give them such orders and instructions from time to time, as may be found necessary," etc., etc.

This was surely a comprehensive enough commission, but unfortunately, apart altogether from its



Lower Fort Garry "Stone Fort," 1860.

doubtful authority, the means for giving it effect were decidedly meagre, Riel having the chief supply of arms and ammunition in the country under his hands.

Colonel Dennis lost no time in proceeding to give effect to his orders. On December 1st he was at Winnipeg and on the 2nd he reached the Stone Fort, or Lower Fort Garry, la Hudson's Bay post twenty miles down the river towards Lake Winnipeg. By eight o'clock that evening there were 70 young men assembled in a large room in an upper part of one of the buildings of the fort, and they were given an hour's drill. A guard for the fort volunteered for the night from those present, which was increased by a reinforcement from Chief Prince's band of chris-

tianized Indians of some 70 to 100 men. Colonel Dennis sent all of the Indians home except the chief and 50 men, whom he retained to serve as a permanent guard for the fort, considering it safer to avail himself of their services in that way rather than to have them exposed to any actual fighting.

Reporting that night to Mr. Macdougall, Col. Dennis explained that he proposed to organize a full battalion of infantry throughout the colony, he to have the immediate command, with Major C. W. Boulton, a former officer of H. M. 100th Regiment, who was one of the staff of his surveying party, as second in command. Dennis also reported having called in Messrs. Hart, C.E., and Webb, C.E., with their surveying parties, to assist in organizing the forces, most of the surveyors having been through the military schools which had been conducted by the Imperial troops, when quartered in the older provinces, to qualify officers and non-commissioned officers for the Canadian Militia. The colonel expected to have a military school man to command each one of the companies. The other, and more subordinate officers, he intended to let the men select from among themselves.

While Colonel Dennis requisitioned and purchased arms, supplies and ammunition, he commissioned Major Boulton to visit the various parishes, supervise the enrolling of the companies, appoint the officers and drill them. There was a very general response to the call.



LIEUT. COLONEL A. MCKEAND, COMMANDING 90TH REGT., 1885-87 Who held command of the Regiment during the rebellion.

A company was formed at Winnipeg of which the officers were: Dr. Lynd, Captain; Mr. Miller, tst Lieutenant and Mr. Allan, 2nd Lieutenant. Altogether the Red River Force, as this force of Colonel Dennis' was called, consisted of the following:—No. 1 Company, Stone Fort, 3 officers, 71 men; No. 2 Company, St. Andrew's, 3 officers, 50 men; No. 3, St. Paul's, 3 officers, 35 men; No. 4, Wildonan, 3 officers, 74 men; No. 5, Winnipeg, 3 officers, 40 men; No. 6, Poplar Point, 3 officers, 31 men; No. 7, High Bluff, 3 officers, 32 men; No. 8, Portage la Prairie, 3 officers, 36 men; Chief Prince's Indians, 1 officer, 50 men; total 25 officers, 419 men.



From pen and ink sketch by Sergt. Douglas.

COLONEL WOLSELEY AND STAFF

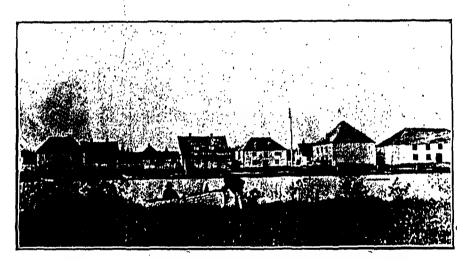
In Camp at Thunder Bay, First Red River Expedition, 1870.

This force had but a chequered and brief career, the average number of days' service performed by those enrolled being four.

The activity of Colonel Dennis, Major Boulton and their officers caused much stir throughout the country, and particularly in Fort Garry and Winnipeg. Dennis was anxious to avoid a collision until he had a sufficiently large and well-formed force in hand to guarantee complete success, and meantime he urged caution upon his subordinates. But so much drilling and organizing in a slim community could not go on unnoticed. Riel called in his sympathizers, and there was an unexpectedly generous response.

Nothing succeeds like success, and, while this encouraged the French half-breeds and other disaffected, it had an opposite effect on the timorous and indifferent. Among the white population were many loyal British subjects who rightly doubted the legality of the position of either Mr. Macdougall or Colonel Dennis. While matters were in this condition things came to a crisis in Winnipeg.

Dr. Schultz (afterwards Sir John) was the leading spirit in the colony in opposition to the Riel movement, and in his warehouse was stored a large quantity of Canadian Government provisions brought from the East to supply the various survey parties and the workmen on the government roads. Riel had manifested a disposition to take possession of these valuable stores, while to protect them the enrolled volunteers and others had assembled and established themselves in the warehouse and other buildings in the vicinity. Saturday, December 4th, Major Boulton arrived, and, taking command, told the men off into guards, etc. The same night orders arrived from Lieut.-Col. Dennis to abandon the premises and stores and withdraw to the Scotch church, where they were to serve as an outpost and rendezvous for the loyal in case of any demonstration being made by Riel's party on the lower settlement. Dennis feared that the presence of the force on Dr. Schultz's premises, in such close proximity to Riel's headquarters, would provoke a collision.



OLD FORT WILLIAM, 1870.

The next day Boulton proceeded to the Stone Fort to consult with Dennis, the latter persisting in his orders for the abandonment of the position in Winnipeg. On the evening of the 6th Dennis reiterated his orders to the "enrolled Canadians" in Winnipeg to leave the town and establish themselves at Kildonan School House. How Dr. Schultz and his men persisted in remaining, how they were surrounded surrendered and were made prisoners is a matter of Canadian history.

Tuesday, December 7th, Colonel Dennis received from Mr. Macdougall a proclamation directing the former officials of the colony to continue to discharge their several duties, as previous to the 1st instant, and by Thursday, 9th, having become convinced that it was useless longer to entertain any expectation of being enabled to get a reliable force with which to put down the party in arms. Dennis used a proclamation which, after reciting the expressed wish of the "French party" to confer with Mr. Macdougall, went on to say:— "Under the belief that the French party are sincere in their desire for peace, and feeling that to abandon for the present the call on the loyal to arms, would, in view of such communications, relieve the situation from much embarrassment and so contribute to bring about peace and save the country from what

will otherwise end in universal ruin and devastation, I now call and order the loyal party in the Northwest Territory to cease from further action under the appeal to arms made by me; and I call on the French party to satisfy the people of their sincerity in wishing for a peaceable ending of all these troubles by sending a deputation to the Lieutenant-Governor at Pembina, without unnecessary delay."

That was only forty-five years ago, and in these days of direct rail, telegraphic and telephonic communication, it is almost hard to believe that it was December 18th before Mr. Macdougall's report of his doings on the first of that month reached Ottawa. When the report reached the capital, as may be supposed, it created great consternation, for the transfer of authority had been postponed until the Hudson's Bay Company was prepared to transfer not only its own rights but the Territory itself to Her Majesty. December 4th Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State, wrote Mr. Macdougall in part:—"As it would appear from these documents that you have used the Queen's name without her authority—attributed to Her Majesty acts which she has not yet performed—and organized an armed force within the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, without warrant or instructions, I am commanded to assure you that the grave



From pen and ink sketch by Sergt, Douglas.

FORT GARRY, 1870

occurrences which you report have occasioned here great anxiety. The exertion of military force against the misguided people now in arms, even under the sanction of law, was not to be hastily risked, considering the fearful consequences which might ensue were the Indians, many of them but recently in contact with the white inhabitants of the neighboring states, drawn into the conflict. But as the organization and use of such a force by you was, under the circumstances, entirely illegal, the Governor-General and Council cannot disguise from you the weight of responsibility you have incurred."

In short, the first militia enrolled in what is now the Province of Manitoba, under Canadian authority, was raised in an absolutely irregular way and contrary to the laws and usages of Canada, and more than that, raised, armed and drilled before the Canadian Government had the least authority in the colony.

There was no doubt as to the legal status or the practical efficiency of the next Canadian Militia units seen in the Red River Valley, the two battalions of Canadian Militia which formed part of Colonel Garnet Wolseley's historic expedition of 1870.

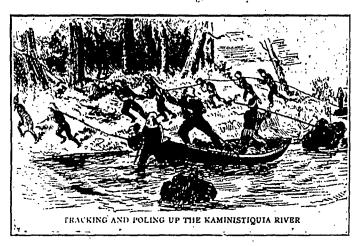
These two battalions were raised under the original Dominion Militia Act, 31 Vic., Chap. 40, and,

being rifles, wore a uniform in all essential respects similar to that of the 60th Royal Rifles, the first battalion of which formed part of the expedition.

It might, perhaps, be explained here that when the question of uniforms for the active militia of the new Dominion came to be discussed in connection with the putting into effect of the first Militia Act already mentioned, the consideration that uniformity with the uniforms worn by the units of the British regular army was deemed to be important in view of the fact that, in case of invasion or other necessity, the regular troops would act in concert with the militia, and thus, while giving confidence to the latter, the similarity of clothing would, in case of attack by an enemy, prevent any undue advantages being taken as against the militia. In addition it was felt that the British uniforms would be an incentive to many to join the force.

In view of the influence the presence of the two Canadian Militia battalions of Wolseley's expedition had upon the volunteer movement in Manitoba, and to the subsequent important services rendered to the militia of the province by many of the officers and men of those units, an extended reference to the conditions under which they were organized and to their personnel appears to be called for.

Early in the Spring of 1870 the new Dominion Militia authorities were busy with precautions against



FIRST RED RIVER EXPEDITION, 1870.

another threatened Fenian attack from the United States. In the midst of this bustle it was agreed by the Dominion Government to raise and despatch a military contingent, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops, to the new Province of Manitoba, about to be at last formally confederated with the Dominion of Canada, for the maintenance of law and order there. In accordance with instructions received, Colonel Robertson Ross, the adjutant general of militia, submitted a scheme of organization for the Dominion force required (750 men), which was duly approved of by an Order-in-Council dated 16th April, 1870, and adopted. In that report it was recommended that the Dominion contingent should consist of two battalions of riflemen, to be designated respectively the 1st or Ontario Battalion of Rifles and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion, each corps to consist of seven companies and each company of fifty non-commissioned officers and men, having one captain, one lieutenant and one ensign to each company, the staff of each battalion to consist of one lieut.-colonel, one major, one adjutant with rank of captain, one paymaster, one quartermaster sergeant, one hospital sergeant, one surgeon, one sergeant-major, one armour sergeant and one paymaster's clerk, thus making the strength of each battalion 375 including officers, staff sergeants,

non-commissioned officers and men; and it was further recommended that two chaplains should be appointed to accompany this force, one from the Church of England, the other from the Church of Rome.

It was recommended that the officers and men for these battalions should be allowed to volunteer from existing corps of active militia, if possible drawn in equal proportions, according to the strength of the active militia in the seven military districts forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; that the rate of pay and allowances for the officers should be the same as laid down in paragraph 286 in the "Rules and Regulations for the Active Militia," with free rations when on the march or encamped, and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men as follows: Sergeant-major, \$20 per month; quartermaster sergeant, \$20 per month; hospital sergeant, \$18 per month; paymaster's clerk, \$18 per month; armor sergeant, \$18 per month; color sergeant, \$18 per month; sergeants, \$15 per month; corporals and buglers, \$13 per month; privates, \$12 per month. Each non-commissioned officer and man receiving, in addition to their pay, free rations and lodgings.

It was further recommended that the men so selected should be between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, of good character, and as the service upon which they were about to be employed required



FIRST RED RIVER EXPEDITION, 1870, CROSSING A PORTAGE.

more than ordinary physical strength and power of endurance, a strict medical examination was necessary; the men being required, moreover, to sign a service roll and be regularly attested before a magistrate to serve for one year at least, and one more in addition if required by Government. The enlistment to commence on 1st of May.

It was recommended also that each non-commissioned officer and man of these battalions should be outfitted on enlistment with a free kit, and clothed, armed (with new arms of the most approved description), and equipped as follows: One short Snider rifle, sword-bayonet and accourtements complete, sixty rounds service ammunition, one knapsack, one haversack, one water bottle, one tin plate and mug, one blanket, one waterproof sheet, one cloth (rifle) tunic, one pair cloth trousers, one greatcoat, one forage cap, one pair beef boots, one pair of ankle boots, one serge frock and pair of trousers, and one mosquito net.

The two battalions as soon as organized were given their formal status by the following General Orders:—

### ACTIVE MILITIA.

"The formation, to date from 1st instant, of two battalions of riflemen, from existing corps of active

militia, for service in the "Northwest," is hereby authorized to be styled respectively the 1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, and the 2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen and the appointments thereto are as follows, viz:

IST (OR ONTARIO) BATTALION OF RIFLEMEN.

"To be lieutenant-colonel—Lieut.-Col. Samuel Peters Jarvis; to be major—Major Griffith Wainewright; to be captains—Major Thomas Scott, Major Thomas Macklem, Major William Macaulay Herchmer, Captain William Smith, Captain A. R. Macdonald, Captain and Adjutant Henry Cook, Captain Daniel Hunter McMillan; to be lieutenants—Captain and Adjutant Donald A. MacDonald, Captain D. M. Walker, Captain and Adjutant William N. Kennedy, Captain Andrew McBride, Captain and Adjutant William J. McMurty, Captain Samuel Bruce Harman, Lieutenant James Benson; to be ensigns—Captain and Adjutant A. J. L. Peebles, Lieutenant Stewart Mulvey, Lieutenant Josiah Jones Bell, Lieutenant Samuel Hamilton, Lieutenant John Biggar, Lieutenant William Hill Nash, Ensign Hugh John Macdonald; to be paymaster—



FIRST RED RIVER EXPEDITION, 1870. Deux River Portage, 31/2 miles long.

Captain J. F. B. Morrice; to be adjutant with rank of captain—Captain and Adjutant William James Baker Parsons; to be quartermaster—Quartermaster Edward Armstrong; to be surgeon—Surgeon Alfred Codd, M.D.

2ND (OR QUEBEC) BATTALION OF RIFLEMEN.

"To be lieutenant-colonel — Lieut.-Col. Louis Adolphe Casault; to be major—Major Acheson G. Irvine; to be captains — Lieut.-Col. L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille, Major Allan Macdonald, Major Jacques Labranche, Captain Samuel Macdonald, Captain Jean Baptiste Amyot, Captain John Fraser, Captain William John Barrett; to be lieutenants—Captain Josephus W. Vaughan, Captain John Price Fletcher, Captain Edward T. H. F. Patterson, Captain Oscar Prevost, Captain Maurice E. B. Duchesnay, Captain Henri Bouthillier, Captain Leonidas de Salaberry; to be ensigns—Captain Ed. S. Bernard, Captain John Allen, Lieutenant George Simard, Lieutenant Gabriel Louis DesGeorges, Ensign Alphonse de Montenach Henri D'Eschambault, Ensign William Wilmount Ross, Ensign Alphonse Tetu; to be paymaster—Lieutenant Thomas Howard; to be adjutant with rank of captain—Major F. D. Gagnier; to be quartermaster—Riding Master F. Villiers.

- "The following staff appointments in connection with the militia corps for service in the Northwest are hereby made, viz:
- "To be assistant brigade major—Major James F. McLeod; to be assistant control officer—Captain A. Peebles; to be orderly officer to the officer in command of expeditionary force—Lieutenant Frederick Charles Denison.
- "All the officers appointed for force service in the "Northwest" will continue while on that service to retain the appointments in the militia, with the rank and precedence therein heretofore held by them.
- "The officers and men of the militia force embodied for service in the Northwest, as soon as they are attested and enrolled, are hereby placed under the command of the lieutenant general commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada."

October 5th, 1870, the regular troops returned from Fort Garry, the militia battalions remaining as a garrison until near the expiration of their term of enlistment. A couple of small companies, one from each battalion, were re-enlisted for service in the province, and a number of the officers and men who did not re-enlist remained in the country. Many of them will be heard of later.

# Chapter III

## The Fenian Raid of 1871



threats of a Fenian raid across the frontier from Minnesota produced a revival of military excitement and resulted in the hurried organization of a number of provisional volunteer corps. September, 1871, Mr. Taylor, the U.S. Consul at Winnipeg, notified the Lieut.-Governor of the intentions of the Fenians to create trouble. One of Riel's former lieutenants was urging the Fenians on to make a raid into Manitoba territory, and "General" O'Neil, who had been identified with the raids of 1866 and 1870 across the Ontario and Quebec frontiers, was present at Pembina.

October 3rd, three days before O'Neil and his force crossed the frontier and seized the Hudson's Bay post at West Lynn, Man., the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba issued a proclamation calling on all loyal subjects to enroll. Under the Militia Act, which of course had been operative since the formal admission of the province into Confederation, all the male inhabitants, within certain prescribed ages, were members of the active militia, but, beyond the enrollment and partial organization of a few isolated companies, nothing had been done towards forming the militia into an effective force. One of the organized companies, known as "The Winnipeg Volunteer Company" was commanded

by Captain W. N. Kennedy, a former officer of the Ontario Provisional Battalion, who had been largely instrumental in its organization as he many years later was in that of the 90th Regiment. But just now we are considering "the day of small things."

Major A. G. Irvine, who had come to Manitoba as an officer in the Quebec Provisional Battalion and whose name was later to become well known throughout the West as Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, was in military command of Fort Garry.

At the request of the Lieut.-Governor, Major Irvine called out the Winnipeg Volunteer Company (Captain Kennedy's) and quar-



First parade of militia in Manitoba, Major A. G.
Irvine addressing first muster of the Provisional

Battalion, raised to defend the settlement—
Fenian Raid, 1871.

tered them in the fort, and notified the remainder of the volunteer active militia in the province to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

As he understood the Fenians contemplated a raid on Fort Garry, he took every precaution by throwing up earthworks, increasing sentries, etc. On the 4th he called out the remainder of the active militia and ordered them to report at Fort Garry. The officials and employees of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Garry enrolled themselves under the command of Donald A. Smith, Esq., now Lord Strathcona; and the citizens of the town of Winnipeg also enrolled themselves in one company, under Captain Stewart Mulvey, late of the 1st or Ontario Rifles, composed almost entirely of discharged men from the Ontario and Quebec Battalions. A Home Guard was formed under Captain the Honourable Thos. Howard, composed of the merchants and citizens of Winnipeg. Captain Howard, however, resigned the command in favor of Captain Bain. These companies, with the Mapleton Volunteer Company (Capt. Piton's), were inspected by the Lieut.-Governor at 4.30 p.m. on the 4th, in front of the fort. Companies were being formed and rolls sent in from all parts of the province.



Main Street, Winnipeg, 1877, showing arch erected for His Excellency Lord Dufferin, opposite City Hall.

On the 6th, about 11.30 a.m., the Lieut.-Governor sent for Major Irvine and informed him that the fort at Pembina had been taken and that the Fenians were some twelve or fifteen miles within the province, and wished him at once to dispatch a force to meet them. Irvine immediately sent orders' to Captain Mulvey to parade his company at Fort Garry for active service. In less than an hour Captain Mulvey reported himself with 71 men. These men were served out with rifles and eighty rounds of ammunition per man. As he had no military greatcoats in store, Major Irvine had blue capots from the Hudson's Bay stores issued to them.

The Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's corps, enrolled under the

Lieut.-Governor's proclamation, and the remainder of the companies of the active militia, Irvine formed into a provisional battation and left them to garrison Fort Garry, under the command of Capt. Allan McDonald. A company was also enrolled, under the proclamation, by Capt. Bedson, at the Stone Fort. This company was served out with rifles and remained to garrison that fort.

Irvine left Fort Garry at 4.30 p.m. on the 6th, with the two service companies (the remnants of the Ontario and Quebec battalions), the Winnipeg Volunteer Company, (Capt. Kennedy's) with a 7-pounder mountain gun, and Capt. Stewart Mulvey's Company, enrolled under the Lieut.-Governor's proclamation. He took with him ten days' provisions, and all necessary camp equipment, intrenching tools, etc. He also took a reserve of 20,000 rounds of ammunition, the transport being supplied by the Control Officer, Major Peebles.

The strength of the troops remaining at Fort Garry and on detachment, under command of Capt. A. McDonald, was as follows:—Hudson's Bay Company, 61 officers and men; Mapleton Company, 57; South



LIBUT. COLONEL C. M. BOSWELL, Commanding 90th Regiment, 1887-1895.

St. Andrews Company, 57; Poplar Point Company, 52; Captain Bedson's Company, 10; Captain Cunning-ham's Company, 15.

The marching out state of the troops leaving Fort Garry for the frontier, October 6th, 1871, gives the following details:—Staff: 1 field officer, 3 staff officers; Ontario Service Company: 1 captain, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 huglers, 28 privates; Quebec Service Company: 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 31 privates; Winnipeg, or Captain Kennedy's Volunteer Company: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 hugler, 30 privates; Winnipeg, or Captain Mulvey's Volunteer Company: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 71 privates; total, all ranks, 160. Captain de Plainval, with 2 subalterns and 12 mounted scouts, and 18 on foot, afterwards joined the column.

Major Irvine's force had a very unpleasant introduction to active service. A drizzling rain fell all the afternoon of the 6th, but soon after crossing the Assiniboine River night set in and a heavy rain fell, making the roads very heavy, the mud being almost knee deep, and the night intensely dark. The little force marched about four miles before encamping for the night. The following day it marched as far as



Main Street, Winnipeg, 1876, looking North from Portage Avenue, showing old City Hall in the distance.

St. Norbert, or about one and a half miles beyond Stinking River, where it encamped for the night. The rain had stopped, the weather was clear and cool and the roads good. On the 8th the force was joined by Capt. de Plainval with two officers and thirty men, twelve of whom were mounted. The column marched as far as the house of Mr. Laroque (twenty miles from Fort Garry). Hearing that the United States troops had turned the Fenians out of the province, and that there was no chance of his being able to capture the leaders, and that if another raid were to be attempted it would be likely to be from the neighborhood of St. Joe, Major Irvine returned to Fort Garry, leaving Laroque's at 2 p.m. on the 9th and arriving at Fort Garry at 1.30 p.m. on the 10th.

When the force under Irvine's command arrived within the Fort they were addressed by the Lieut.-Governor, who thanked them for the manner in which they had turned out. Irvine then relieved the Provincial Militia Corps from active service, and the rifles, accourtements and capots were returned into store. Irvine, however, retained the services of Capt. Kennedy's Company, which he thought advisable to keep on duty a short time longer to assist the Service Companies in garrisoning Fort Garry.

Scouting parties were formed, under the proclamation; the whole of these were under the command of Captain Villiers, who kept all of the roads well guarded. They were very useful in keeping the main force informed of what was going on. On the 8th some 200 French half-breeds met at St. Boniface and tendered their services through Riel, Lepine, Perentian and some others who had been involved in the late disturbances. Governor Archibald went over to St. Boniface to inspect these volunteers, Lepine and Riel being among those present. His Honour accepted their services, thanked them and explained that, for the time being, the services of not more than fifty men would be required.

These were placed under the command of Capt. Joseph Royal, afterwards the Honourable Joseph Royal, Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territories. His report to Major Irvine of the service performed by this half-breed volunteer corps is interesting. It reads as follows:—



Lt.-Col. H. N. Ruttan Commanding 90th Regiment 1895-1900.

Major Invine, Commanding Dominion Troops in Manitoba, Etc.

Sir,—I beg to report that having succeeded to organize a troop of thirty mounted scouts among the natives, leaving to them their own mode of division by sections of ten men under the command of a captain or chief, we were instructed on Sunday, the 8th instant, to join another corps of twenty men under the command of Mr. P. Brelau and Mr. Birston respectively, and proceed with them with as little delay as possible in the direction of River aux Islet de Bois to scout the country west as far as the Pembina range and south as far as St. Joe.

Mr. P. Brelau was the chief or guide of the expedition.

Two carts were allowed to transport the provisions of each section of ten men.

The number of the men mounted was fifty.

One man was allowed for each cart, so that the whole force amounted to sixty or thereabout, officers and men.

Having received the necessary rations for eight days' service, together with a few articles of equipment, etc., we proceeded to White Horse Plains and camped at the crossing of the Assiniboine on Tuesday evening, the roth.

- The next day we crossed the upper branches of Stinking River and camped about five miles further west.

On the 12th we arrived in the evening at Riviere aux Islets de Bois, after a ride through a burnt prairie of about 35 miles.

There, according to the usage of war amongst the half-breeds when getting near the enemy, the men were administered the oath of allegiance and warned to obey strictly the orders of their chief. On striking tents an Indian was seen arriving from Pembina and from whom we tried to elicit some information. His pews was several days prior to our departure from the fort.

In the morning scouts were sent towards the mountain and instructed to go as far as the line, another party was detached towards the Pembina River, forty miles distant, and two others to see where the force could find water and pasture for the horses on our way back.

We remained encamped the whole day,

On the 14th the main body proceeded to the Tobacco River, some twelve miles from the Riviere aux Islets de Bois, where we waited for the frontier and in the different places where some danger could be apprehended.

Having so far discharged the object of the expedition, the force moved back on the 15th, and after a ride of more than 46 miles came to camp on the Stinking River at a point some 20 miles below our former crossing of the same river.

Yesterday we made in a direct line for the Red River, which we struck about moon near the Hon. Mr. Hamlin's residence, and after a little rest the whole body returned to the fort early in the afternoon.

The men have behaved very well, and were rather eager to get a sight of the Fenians, but none were to be seen.

The different articles of equipment, etc., have been duly returned yesterday afternoon.

JOSEPH ROYAL

Captain.

Simultaneous with the adoption of this action by the local authorities, it was determined by the Government at Ottawa to despatch a military expedition, via the "Dawson Route," to Fort Garry as a reinforcement to the small permanent garrison there retained on duty. On the evening of the 12th October the adjutant-general received instructions by an order-in-council to organize a military expedition of 275

men and despatch the same without delay to Fort Garry. At the same time he received instructions direct Lieut.-Col. Osborns Smith, C.M.G., Deputy Adjt.-Gen. Militia, Commanding Military District No. 5, Montreal, to proceed to Manitoba, via Pembina, U.S., in advance of the expedition, there to report himself to the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and take command of the militia in that province. Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith was also to be instructed to arrange for the despatch of transport to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to meet the expedition (which proceeded via the Dawson Route) on arrival at that point.

Immediately on receipt of these instructions, orders were sent by telegraph to the deputy adjutants-general of militia, commanding military districts in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, directing them to furnish proportionally contingents of men from the active militia corps of their respective districts, each province supplying one hundred (100), the men to be selected from those who volunteered for the special service required, and, after passing a medical examination to ensure physical fitness, to be attested before a magistrate for six months' duty, with a liability for six months' further service, if required. The officers commanding the militia in the districts of Ontario and Quebec were further instructed, after completing their quotas of men, to send them under charge of a staff officer to Collingwood, the port of embarkation, there to report to the adjutant-general personally for inspection previous to departure.

Arrangements were made to concentrate at Collingwood the necessary military stores, provisions, supplies, camp equipage, personal equipment and land transport required for the expedition. Steam transport also from Collingwood to Thunger Bay was provided; sixty "voyageurs" were engaged to facilitate, if required, the passage of the force on the inland waters of the "Dawson Route." Mr. Dawson was then engaged in completing the line of communication through British territory by the route which bears his name. On the 14th October Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., reported himself at head-quarters at Ottawa, was duly instructed, and proceeded without delay via Pembina, U.S., accompanied by Major P. Geraghty (as his orderly officer), to Fort Garry, to take command of the militia in Manitoba.

On the 16th of October the officers of the expedition were appointed in general orders as follows: Ontario company (100 men), Capt. Thos. Scott, Lieut. Hayter Reed, Ensign Nash. Quebec company (100 men), Capt. J. Fletcher, Lieut. Simard, Ensign Martineau. Staff, Capt. Morris, paymaster; Capt. Armstrong, quartermaster; Dr. Alfred Codd, (afterwards Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel, P.M.O., Military District No. 10), Surgeon; W. H. Ammond, supply officer. The expedition, when en route, was to be under the command of the senior captain, Captain Thomas Scott, who was a Bt. lieutenant-colonel in the militia, the whole of the officers, with the exception of one, being selected from among those who had served with the expedition of the previous year, who had already been for twelve months on military duty in Manitoba, and who had gained experience thereby.

On the 18th October the officers commanding military districts in Ontario and Quebec reported that their respective contingents were ready, and the men duly examined and attested, five men, in addition to each of the quotas, being sent as waiting men from every military district with the contingents, to take the place of any who might be rejected by the surgeon of the expedition on the second and final medical examination.

The whole of the force and most of the supplies having been embarked in the steamship "Chicora," the expedition sailed at 4 p.m. on the 21st of October for Thunder Bay, having been organized, completely equipped, supplied and despatched in little more than one week from the date of the issue of orders.

The expedition reached Fort Garry safely, but after enduring considerable hardship, on December 18th.

# Chapter IV

## The Days of the Provisional Force and the Independent Companies



HE arrival of Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., in Winnipeg, to organize and assume command as Deputy Adjutant-General of the newly created Military District Number 10, marked an epoch in the history of the defensive force of the province, the first attempt to place it upon a permanently organized basis.

Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith had been actively and honorably connected with the active militia in the Montreal district at the time of the Trent excitement in 1860-61. He was born in 1831 and educated for the military profession, which, however, he did not enter until 1854. During the closing scenes of the war he served with his regiment, H. M. 39th, in the Crimea, and, after peace was declared, came to Canada with his regiment. Marrying, he shortly after left the service, and, settling in Montreal, entered into mercantile life. He was largely instrumental in the raising among the young professional and commercial men of Montreal, in 1861, of the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles of Canada, of which he was the first commanding officer. In December, 1864, when the Canadian Government placed a militia force on duty at various strategical points along the international frontier to prevent a repetition of the St. Alban's raid, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith was ordered to assume command

of the First or Western Provisional Battalion, stationed at Sandwich, Ont., to which several of the Montreal regiments furnished companies. For his services upon this occasion he was warmly complimented by the General Officer Commanding, Sir Enwick Williams of Kars. In the autumn of 1865 Col. Macdougall, then Adjutant-General of Militia, offered Col. Osborne Smith the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, which having accepted, he was instructed to assume command of the Montreal district and to proceed to re-organize the militia along the Eastern Townships frontier. During the Fenian raids of 1866 Lieut.-General Lindsay, commanding the Imperial troops of the district, entrusted Col. Osborne Smith with the picketing of the frontier, and expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangements. He was in command on the same frontier during the Fenian Raid of 1870, and in recognition of his services, and more particularly for his arrangements for the reception of the Fenian invading force at Eccles Hill, on the Mississquoi frontier, he was decorated with the C.M.G.

In a report to the Adjutant-General, dated Winnipeg, Dec. 25, 1871, Col. Osborne Smith wrote:—
"I have the honor to report to you that, in accordance with your instructions furnished to me in October last, when detached on special service to this province, I have, among the other duties detailed, been

engaged in forwarding the organization of the active militia of the district constituted as Military District No. 10.

"The force, as at present authorized by Gazette, consists as follows: One half battery of Field Artillery, two troops of Cavalry, nine companies of Infantry. Of these the cavafry corps are not as yet organized; they will, however, probably succeed in their organization as Mounted Rifles, in accordance with your permission, and by an arrangement with the respective commanding officers.

"The half battery of artillery, the armament of which consists of two bronze mountain howitzers, is organized and will prove a useful and efficient corps.

"Of the nine companies of infantry four are fully organized and about to commence their preliminary drills. The organization of the remaining five companies is progressing. The men are at present ununiformed but the clothing has just arrived and will at once be distributed to the organized corps, and to the others when complete.

"In addition to the force above enumerated I have received your permission to organize two Mounted Rifle Corps; this duty will engage my active attention.

"The population from which the force has to be drawn, exclusive of Indians and scattered settlers, may be estimated at ten thousand (10,000).

"The settled country is well situated, geographically, in a strategical point of view, on the formation of companies. From the parallel of forty-nine, (the boundary line of the U.S.), the chief settlement's extend due north along the Red River for about ninety miles; this line of settlement is crossed by another running nearly east and west, from Point du Chene, on the River Seine, to the eastward, to Prairie Portage to the westward, on the Assiniboine River. Both these rivers converge at Winnipeg (Fort Garry) falling into the Red River. The settled country thus forms a cross, of which Fort Garry may be considered the centre, sixty miles north of the boundary line at Pembina with Point du Chene and Prairie Portage distance thirty and seventy miles respectively, to the east and west. The force best adapted to the physical geography of the country, and to the habits of the population, is that of Mounted Rifles.

"At an early date I shall have the honor of submitting to you in detail, for your consideration, suggestions concerning the equipment and clothing of a force of this nature, which, in addition to its great economy compared with cavalry as ordinarily constituted, possesses advantages of mobility over infantry, which is of the highest importance in so large a territory as this, which is at present so sparsely populated.

"I would respectfully request that, at as early a date as possible, a thoroughly competent non-commissioned officer should be attached to this district as Artillery Instructor and caretaker of munitions.

"The severity of the climate at this period of the year has, of course, precluded all rifle practice; I have, however, ordered 'preliminary drill' to be carried on at the company headquarters, as a part of the annual course. In some of the companies there are officers competent to instruct; to others I will, as occasion requires, furnish drill instructors from the embodied militia at this station.

"The military spirit which appears to actuate all classes of the population is excellent and the physique is not easily surpassed."

During the few following years many changes took place in the service companies, or permanent troops, maintained in the province. The men were only enlisted for twelve months, many of them took advantage of the privilege to take their discharges, and recruits were regularly sent up from the East to replace them. In September, 1872, a detachment from "A" Battery, Kingston, under Lieut. Cotton, and a similar one from "B" Battery, Quebec, under Lieut. Taschereau, were sent to Winnipeg, with two seven-pounder guns, to establish a service battery. The following year the strength of the new battery was 1 officer and 25 men. The service companies of rifles were organized into a provisional battalion of four companies with an establishment of 17 officers and 300 non-commissioned officers and men, and placed

under the direct command of Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Irvine. This battalion attained a high state of efficiency, in spite of the numerous changes in its ranks, and was officially reported to compare well in all respects with regiments in H. M. regular service.

During the summer of 1872 Col. P. Robertson Ross, Adjulant-General of Militia, and also, for the time, commanding the force, made a reconnaissance of the new Northwest province and territories, and in fact made a journey right across the continent to the Pacific. During his tour in the Northwest he ascertained that some prejudice existed among the Indians against the color of the uniform worn by the men of the provisional battalion. Many of the chiefs had remarked: "Who are those soldiers at Red River wearing dark clothes? Our brothers who formerly lived there (meaning the detachment of H.M. 6th Regiment) wore red coats," adding "we know that the soldiers of our great mother wear red coats and are our friends." The traditions of the war of the Revolution and that of 1812 remained strong among them. With a view, therefore, of re-assuring the Indian mind, and for other reasons, Col. Robertson Ross recommended a change of uniform, and this was carried, the Provisional Battalion of Rifles becoming the Provisional Battalion of Infantry and wearing scarlet tunics, The term of enlistment was enlarged from one to three years, and the Adjutant-General recommended that a hundred men of the battalion be furnished with horses and equipped and trained as mounted infantry. This latter recommendation was never carried out, owing to the organization during the following two years of the Northwest Mounted Police.

Apart from the permanent force at the beginning of 1873 the nominal strength of the active militia in Manitoba as per corps authorized was 36 officers and 660 non-commissioned officers and men. The total strength raised was 18 officers and 330 non-commissioned officers and men. The nominal active force consisted of the following corps:—St. Boniface troops of Mounted Rifles, failed to organize; Headingly troops of Mounted Rifles, organized but not uniformed or equipped; Winnipeg Field Battery, organized and partly uniformed; Lisgar Rifle Company, complete; Mapleton Rifle Company, complete; Poplar Point Rifle Company, complete; Winnipeg Rifle Company, uniformed but not officially inspected, nor armed; Portage la Prairie Rifle Company, failed to organize; Kildonan Rifle Company, failed to organize; St. Charles Rifle Company, failed to organize; St. Boniface Rifle Company, failed to organize; one company under Captain Lariviere, failed to organize. The corps which had been drilled and inspected during the season of 1872 were:—the Winnipeg Field Battery, Capt. W. N. Kennedy, 2 officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and men; Lisgar Company, Captain Schultz, 3 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and men; Mapleton Company, Capt. Picton, 3 officers, 35 non-commissioned officers and men; Poplar Point Company, Capt. Newcombe, 2 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers and men.

During the years 1873 and 1874 several of the corps were struck off the establishment of the district, leaving a total of 15 officers and 295 non-commissioned officers and men, as the quota authorized. Of the companies thus removed they existed only as paper companies with one exception.

The authorized strength of the local corps in the district December 20th, 1874, was as follows: Headingly Mounted Rifles, 3 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and men; Winnipeg Field Battery, 3 officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men; Lisgar Rifle Company, 3 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and men; Mapleton Rifle Company, 3 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and men; Poplar Point Rifle Company, 3 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and men; total, 15 officers and 295 non-commissioned officers and men.

Of these corps, the only one which had been enabled in 1874 to perform the annual drill was the Winnipeg Field Battery, which paraded for inspection after twelve days of consecutive drill, with the following strengths, viz: officers 2, non-commissioned officers and men 52. The Headingly Mounted Rifle Corps had not yet been supplied with clothing or equipments, and had therefore not been inspected.

Colonel Osborne Smith reported that he thought the time had arrived when it would be feasible to organize several corps in various parts of the province, which would be maintained efficiently.



LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. A. CHAMBRE Commanding 90th Regiment 1900-1905.

The want of a school of instruction, and the distance of Manitoba from the other provinces where schools were established, was a difficulty which Colonel Osborne Smith suggested might be obviated by establishing a school at Winnipeg, in connection with the force on service, where certificates could be obtained, and he pointed out that no expenditure of any great amount needed to be involved in this method beyond the pay of an adjutant and sergeant instructor, to be taken from the force on service.

During 1874, as a result of the organization of the Northwest Mounted Police, a reduction was effected in the force kept on active service in Manitoba, the establishment of the corps comprising the permanent garrison standing at that date as follows: Battery of Artillery, 2 officers and 48 non-commissioned officers and men; Provisional Battalion of Infantry, 10 officers and 140 non-commissioned officers and men, being a total of 200 of all ranks. The terms on which the reduction was effected, viz, a gratuity of two months' net pay, and a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport to the headquarters of the district of their enlistment, was so acceptable to the men that nearly double the number of men authorized volunteered for discharge; the preference was, therefore, given to men of the longest service, and of these to those of the best character.

Apart from the ordinary services of the provisional force on service in Manitoba this year, an expedition to the lakes of the Qu'Appelle on the occasion of an important treaty with the Cree and other Indian tribes, is of some military interest.

On the 13th of August, 1874, notification was given to Colonel Osborne Smith by the Hon. Mr. Laird, Minister of Interior, that a party would be required to proceed to Fort Qu'Appelle with the least possible delay, to be present at the treaty above referred to. On the 17th the detachment marched from Winnipeg, the strength and composition being as follows: officers—staff 2, artillery 1, infantry 5; non-commissioned officers and men—artillery 12, infantry 93, being a total of 113. The officers comprising the party were Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., commanding; Surgeon A. Codd, dominion forces; Lieut. Cotton, dominion artillery, acting as transport officer; Ensign G. W. Street, provisional battalion, acting adjutant; Captains A. Macdonald and W. M. Herchmer, Lieutenant J. Allan and Ensign de Cazes, of the provisional battalion.

Transport had to be provided for ammunition and the mountain howitzer, the total-transport employed, including chargers of mounted officers, being 12 double wagons, 15 carts and 46 horses. Of these, 3 wagons and 7 horses were the property of the militia department, the remainder were hired. A small drove of beef cattle accompanied the party; by this means transport was economized and fresh meat was procurable constantly.

On the line of march the men were only compelled to carry their rifles, waist-belts, ball bags, canteens, bayonets and haversacks.

The route on the march to Qu'Appelle was the comparatively little used trail south of the Assiniboine, which is crossed by fording that river at a place called the Grand Rapids, about 140 miles from Winnipeg. From this crossing the trail takes to the southward of Fort Ellice, and strikes the Qu'Appelle Valley 56 miles to the east of Fort Qu'Appelle. This point was reached by the detachment on the 5th of September. Here the column was joined by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Morris and the Hon. Mr. Laird, commissioners for the treaty, and on the 8th the whole arrived at the place of destination.

During the negotiations for the treaty, and until the payments to the Indians were completed, the troops remained camped on the banks of the Qu'Appelle River, about a quarter of a mile from the Hudson's Bay Company's fort.

On the 18th of September the force left Fort Qu'Appelle, crossed the Assiniboine River and Valley on the 24th, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 5th of October, thus making the entire actual distance of 333 miles in 16 days and a half, inclusive of a day entirely occupied by taking on supplies and crossing the river at Fort Ellice, being an average of 20 miles and one third a day, at a rate of one mile in 17 1/3 minutes.

At the end of 1875 the gazetted corps of active militia in Manitoba were four in number, namely, The Winnipeg Field Battery, "South St. Andrews" or "Lisgar" Rifle Company, "Mapleton" Company and "Poplar Point" Company, making altogether a nominal quota of 255 officers and men. Of these the Winnipeg Field Battery assiduously drilled during a considerable portion of the year; but in consequence of the non-arrival of their uniform until subsequent to an order postponing annual drill for the year, the corps was unable, as purposed, to go into camp for the annual drill and practice, previous to the setting in of the winter season. The South St. Andrews Rifle Corps occupied at this time a well-built drill shed and armory, erected without any pecuniary assistance from the militia department. This company gave seven consecutive days of drill at their headquarters, drilling six hours each day, and one day for rifle practice. The "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" companies, as in the previous year, failed to perform their annual drill and therefore, and in view of a reorganization in their company districts, Colonel Osborne Smith recommended that the "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" companies be removed from the militia list, having become disorganized. The term of enlistment in the "South St. Andrews" Rifle Company expired with the year and a fresh enrollment was requisite. In affecting this, and in case of all other infantry companies in the province, Colonel Osborne Smith strongly recommended that they be enrolled as infantry, with infantry (red) uniform, and not as rifle corps. He pointed out that no expenditure would be involved in the change, and he submitted that the red uniform was better adapted to the circumstances of the province and contingencies which may possibly arise hereafter, than the dark rifle clothing, which was then worn out.

The gradual reduction of strength of the provisional force enlisted for service in Manitoba had by this date (end of 1875) reduced the numbers to 100 non-commissioned officers and men as follows: artillery—officers 2, non-commissioned officers and men 20; infantry—officers 9, non-commissioned officers and men 89, total 1111.

In 1877 what remained of this fine force was finally disbanded, the responsibility for the defence of the whole of the western portion of the Dominion being thrown upon the Northwest Mounted Police and the few militia companies in Manitoba.

Those were years of discouragement and changes for the militia. Several companies were gazetted out as inefficient, either new ones raised to replace one, or the old reorganized.

According to the militia list of 1881 the Manitoba corps of the active militia were the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, organized September 20th, 1878, Captain George Holmes Young, Lieutenant Cornelius Knight and 2nd Lieutenant William H. Disbrowe.

The Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery, organized Oct. 13,1871, Captain William N. Kennedy, 1st Lieutenants Edward Worrell Jerirs and Archibald McNee, 2nd Lieutenant Andrew James Robert Bannatyne, Surgeon Albert George Jacobs, M.D., Veterinary Surgeon Willet James Hinman.

The Emerson Infantry Company, organized April 6th, 1877, Captain Wm. Hill Nash, Lieutenant Casper Killer and 2nd Lieutenant Henry Tennant.

The Kildonan Infantry Company, organized August 11th, 1876, Captain Richard William Allan Rolph, Lieutenant William Robert Douglas Sutherland, 2nd Lieutenant John McBeth.

The St. Boniface Infantry Company, organized July 30, 1880, Captain Louis Arthur Prudhomme, Lieutenant Adjutor Gauveau, 2nd Lieutenant Luc Joseph Arthur Levegne.

The St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, organized August 1st, 1879, Captain Theophile Thibault, Lieutenant C. B. Dery, 2nd Lieutenant Pierre Parenteau.

The Winnipeg Infantry Company, organized September 20th, 1878, Captain Alfred Mackeand, 2nd Lieutenant Christopher F. Forrest.

There were also given in the militia list a company of mounted rifles at Duck Lake and two companies at Prince Albert, the whole gazetted on June 4th, 1880; also infantry companies at Battleford and Prince Albert, organized on the same date.

The same corps, with but a few changes in the lists of officers, represented the active militia in Manitoba and the Northwest in 1883, the year of the organization of the 90th Battalion.

# Chapter V

### The Organization and Equipment of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles



HE year 1883 was a busy one and a growing one for the city of Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific Railway was being rapidly pushed on towards completion, and the capital of Manitoba was the base of supplies for the army of engineers and workmen who were laying the rails over the prairies and overcoming the natural obstacles in the Rocky Mountains. Settlers were rushing into the country, and the names of new hamlets, many of them now substantial towns, were being added to the map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories daily. Winnipeg was prosperous, and very clearly at the threshold of a great future.

Usually the commercial activity and material prosperity of a community, particularly if that community happens to be an Anglo-Saxon one, tends to the neglect of military matters. Prosperity means wealth, and national wealth is assumed to confer national security, regardless of the fact that it actually represents vulnerability and a temptation to the avaricious enemy. There were those in Winnipeg who were not misled by any false sense of security in this way, and who realized that the increase of population and wealth demanded that something be done to place the local militia on a more satisfactory

basis. The old military spirit, begotten of a martial ancestor, and fostered and kept alive in turn by the old Provisional Force, the Winnipeg Field Battery and the independent cavalry troops and infantry companies of militia, asserted itself, and so did the imperialistic spirit which is omnipresent to a greater extent than some people expect in every Canadian community. The occupation of Egypt by Britain in 1882 after the dramatic incidents of Alexandria, Tel-el-Kebir, Kassassin, etc., had powerfully aroused the loyal spirit of the Canadian people, and several private offers of military service were made by Canadians, by corps and by single individuals. British soldiers were facing the Mahdi's hordes on the borders of the Soudan, and as usual when Britain is immersed in police duty in the cause of humanity, some of the European powers were assuming a dangerously hostile attitude.

It was at this time and under these circumstances that the 90th Battalion came to be organized.

For some time those connected with and directly interested in the existing militia corps, as well as many who, through former connections with militia organizations in the East, took an intelligent interest in the question of defence, had felt that the time had come for the formation of a complete battalion of infantry or rifles in Winnipeg, which city, it was felt, was destined to be the military centre of a large district. Accordingly, on the 29th Oct., 1883, a meeting to discuss the project was held in Lieut.-Col. W.

N. Kennedy's office, at which were present Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, Capts. McKeand of the Winnipeg Infantry Company, C. M. Boswell, late of the 40th Battalion, Dr. Orton, M.P., late of the 30th Battalion, John McBeth, of the Kildonan Infantry Company, W. A Wilkes, late of the Dufferin Rifles, C. F. Forrest of the Winnipeg Infantry Company, Wm. Murdock, Norman Murdock, E. R. Rogers, S. C. Vick and K. N. L. McDonald.

The matter was fully discussed in all its details, and it was decided to at once proceed with the preliminary work of organization, to circulate service rolls and apply to Ottawa through Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, the Deputy Adjutant-General, for the necessary authority. The question of uniform was discussed, some favoring the scarlet, others the dark rifle uniform. The latter carried the day, and it was decided that the request be forwarded for permission to raise a rifle battalion of six companies, the Militia Department to supply the arms, equipment and rifle uniforms and accourtements, of the regulation pattern, which latter were fashioned after those of the 60th Rifles.

A few facts regarding the distinguished regiment which was the model for the rifle corps of the Canadian Active Militia is not without direct interest.

In May, 1756, war was declared by Great Britain against France, and in order to strengthen the British forces in America, the attention of Parliament was turned towards raising in that country a regiment of foot, which was intended to combine the characteristics of a colonial corps with those of a foreign legion. The Regiment was called "The 62nd or the Royal American Regiment of Foot," but at the disbandment of Shirley's and Pepperel's Regiments, which were numbered the 50th and 51st Regiments, in August, 1756, the title was changed to "The 60th or the Royal American Regiment of Foot." Originally raised as a regiment of four battalions, the establishment has varied very much, sometimes being reduced to two battalions, at others being raised to six, seven, and even eight. In 1794 rifles were introduced into the English army and were first issued to a battalion of the 60th. About 1798, Francis Baron de Rottenburg, Colonel of the Fifth Battalion, prepared the first manual for the training and tactics of riflemen and light infantry. The regimental uniform had up to this period consisted of the regulation infantry outfit with scarlet coats and blue facings. The Fifth Battalion, which was raised in 1797-8, wore green coats, was armed with rifles and carried leather rifle bags instead of knapsacks. In 1818, upon the disbandment of the Fifth Battalion, the men were drafted into the Second Battalion, then stationed at Quebec, and which was renamed "The Rifle Battalion," whilst the Third Battalion was called "Light Infantry." Early in 1824 the battalion titles were changed to "The Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps" and "Duke of York's Own Light Infantry," but in June the same year both battalions were called "Rifle" Battalions, and ordered to be equipped as such. In 1830 the title was again changed to "The 60th or the King's Royal Rifle Corps." Upon the organization of the regiment about fifty of the officers' commissions, or rather less than a third of the whole, were given to Germans and Swiss; but none of these foreign officers, who had to take the oath of allegiance, were allowed to rise above the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The men were chiefly German and Swiss Protestants, who for some years past had settled in America or waste lands assigned to them by the British government. They enlisted for three years but were required to serve only in America. The 3rd and 4th battalions having been disbanded in 1763 and 1764, in 1775, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in America, they were raised again in England. In 1824 the regiment was made a British Corps and recruiting in Canada ceased.

Reference has already been made to the service of the First Battalion of the 60th in Manitoba in the Red River Expedition of 1870. Various battalions of the regiment have participated in other history-making events in Canada. The Second and Third Battalions of the 60th as part of the first English garrison of Quebec were present in September, 1759, when the British ensign was hoisted over the Citadel by an officer of the Royal Artillery; and in November, 1871, a detachment of the First Battalion of the



LT.-COL. T. H. BILLMAN
Present Commanding Officer 90th Regiment,
Appointed December 21, 1905.

60th, the remnant of the last English garrison of Quebec, consigned the imperial flag to the keeping of another artillery officer acting on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

Those present at the meeting in Lieut.-Col. Kennedy's office were not content with merely deciding upon the organization of the battalion and the choice of uniform, they decided upon a name—" Lord Wolseley's Own Rifles." His Lordship had never been forgotten by the men who had followed him to the Red River, and his recent services in Egypt had revived the old enthusiasm which his name had aroused while his wise conduct of "the Expedition" was still fresh on men's minds.

After the adjournment of the meeting, however, it was pointed out that it was not customary, except in one or two very unusual cases, that of "the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment," for instance, to give a subject's name to a military unit, and at a subsequent meeting it was decided to suggest to the militia authorities the name the regiment has borne ever since its organization, "the Winnipeg Rifles." The officers of the department at headquarters, as usual, allotted the numerals. From the re-organization of the militia corps of the old Province of United Canada on battalion bases, under the Act of 1859, until a comparatively few years ago the battalions of militia on organization were allotted numerals according to their order of enrollment, the Prince of Wales Regiment of Montreal, being the "First," the Queen's Own of Toronto, the "Second," etc. At the time the 90th were organized many of the battalions previously formed had passed out of existence, but according to the then practice the new corps was numbered next after the last battalion which preceded it in enrollment, and so became the 90th. Since that time the questionable practice of allotting "senior" numerals, formerly held by corps which have passed off the militia list, to new battalions has been adopted in the militia. Thus the present 4th and 6th regiments bare very much junior to the 90th, but the Winnipeg Rifles would not change their numeral with the best of them.

No time was lost in perfecting the organization of the new battalion and in selecting the list of names to be submitted to the authorities for commissions.

The general order giving the new unit of the active militia—the first full battalion in Manitoba—official existence was issued November 9th, 1883, and read as follows:-

#### 90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES.

The formation of a battalion of Rifles, composed of six companies, is hereby authorized in the City of Winnipeg, to be designated the "90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles." The Winnipeg Infantry Company is amalgamated with this battalion and its name is, in consequence, removed from the list of corps of the 'active militia.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel-Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Willliam Nassau Kennedy, from the Winnipeg Field Battery.

To be Major Daniel Hunter McMillan, formerly Captain of No. 2 Company, 35th Battalion.
No. 1 Company—to be Captain, Lieut. Christopher Fortescue Forrest, from Winnipeg Infantry Company; to be Lieutenant provisionally, Edwin Robert Rogers; to be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, Sydney Clutterbuck Vick.

No. 2 Company-to be Captain, Henry Norlande Ruttan; Lieutenant, Charles Willoughby Henry Page; 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, George Wilson Stewart.

No. 3 Company-to be Captain, Walter Alexander Wilkes; Lieutenant provisionally, Herbert Bolster; 2nd Lieutenant, William Elliott Macara.

No. 4 Company-to be Captain provisionally, Arthur John Dalzel Blyth; Lieutenant provisionally, Charles Arthur Worsnop; 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, Henry Mittleberger Arnold.

No. 5 Company-to be Captain provisionally, William Murdoch; Lieutenant provisionally, Kenneth Nathaniel Logan McDonald; 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, Norman Holland Murdoch.

No. 6 Company-to be Captain provisionally, William Clark; Lieutenant provisionally, William Wallace McMillan; 2nd Lieutenant provisionally, John McBeth, from the Kildonan Infantry Company.

To be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain-Arthur Herbert Whitcher; to be Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Captain-Herbert Swinford, from retired list of honorary captains. To be Surgeon-Surgeon George Turner Orton, M.D., from-30th Battalion; Assistant Surgeon-James William Whiteford, Esq., M.D.

In the same "Gazette" as the above, and immediately preceding, was published the following order, having a direct reference to the 90th:--

#### WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

To be Major from 1st May, 1883-Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Nassau Kennedy.

In the general orders of November 30th, 1883 appeared the following orders affecting the newly constituted battalion:

#### 90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES.

To be Adjutant from 9th November, 1883, with rank of Captain-Charles Musgrave Boswell, from retired list of captains.

Memo.—Adverting to the appointment in No. 3 General Orders (23) 9th November, 1883, of Arthur Herbert Whitcher to be Paymaster, add after his name the words "from the retired list of captains"; and in same General Orders, after the name of Quartermaster Swinford, substitute the words "formerly ensign No. 6 Company, 30th Battalion" for "from retired list of honorary captains."

Several important changes in the new battalion's officers took place during the first eighteen months of its existence. Militia General Orders of March 28th, 1884, announced the appointment of Thomas J. S. Scoones to be Captain, provisionally, of No. 4 Company vice Arthur J. D. Blyth, whose resignation was accepted, and also of Eugene Gaspard Piche to be Lieutenant of No. 5 Company vice Kennneth N. L. McDonald, whose resignation was also accepted.

In General Orders of April 18th, 1884, Captain Alfred Mackeand "from late Winnipeg Infantry Company" was gazetted major, to complete the establishment. Three gentlemen were appointed second lieutenants provisionally: Robert Jones Whitla to No. 1 Company vice E. R. Rogers resigned, Geoffrey Henry Walker to No. 3 vice Wm. E. Macara resigned, and Albert Edward McPhillips to No. 5 vice N. H. Murdoch resigned.

On the same date the following provisionally appointed officers of the 90th were confirmed in their rank from March 26th, 1884:—Captains Clark and Scoones, Lieutenants Bolster and Worsnop, and 2nd Lieutenants Vick and Stewart. These officers obtained their certificates before a "Volunteer Board."

Captain William Murdoch, of No. 5 Company, resigned June 13th, 1884. Several important changes were officially announced October 17th, 1884.

Captain Boswell was promoted major, from the adjutancy, vice Major McMillan permitted to retire with the rank of captain; Second Lieutenant G. W. Stewart became Lieutenant of No. 2 Company vice C. W. H. Page resigned, and in No. 3 Company Charles Swinford became 2nd Lieutenant vice G. H. Walker resigned. Lieutenants Whitla and McPhillips, after obtaining certificates at the then new School of Infantry, were confirmed in their rank. Lieutenant Whitla was the same date promoted to the captaincy of No. 5 Company vice Murdoch resigned, and 2nd Lieutenant Vick was promoted to be Lieutenant vice Whitla.

Immediately after the gazetting of the battalion the work of placing it upon an efficient military basis was entered upon. Wesley Hall, on Main Street, was engaged for drilling and recruiting, and drilling was industriously proceeded with during the winter of 1883 and 1884. Classes for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers were organized and well attended. From May to November, 1884, the skating rink building in Market Street East was used as a drill hall. The regiment then moved to Knox Hall, on Hargrave Street, where parades were held on an average three times a week.

While from the first, anxious to make of the 90th a serviceable regiment, the officers did not lose sight of the desirability of making of it a smart one as well, realizing that after all smartness is a producer of practical efficiency. Some would-be military reformers, who would abolish at one fell swoop all the "pomp and panoply of glorious war" and reduce the military uniform to the severe plainness of a laborer's overalls, appear to lose sight of this. The organizers of the 90th did not.

It was decided to adopt as the full dress head dress, the rifle busby and plume, one of the smartest head coverings ever worn by a soldier. The officers adopted black patent leather cross belts with binocular cases and silver mountings. During 1883 and 1884 a good deal of trouble was taken by the officers to organize a brass band for the battalion. The instruments of the former, but then disorganized, band of the Winnipeg Field Battery, which were presented by Col. Kennedy, and those of the Foresters band, which were purchased for the sum of \$300, formed the nucleus of a band equipment. For a year or two the band had many vicissitudes. The first of the band masters, Mr. Philip, left for the East in 1884. He was succeeded by W. A. Jewett, whose term of office did not prove satisfactory. He was succeeded by Band Sergeant H. Gooding, who held the office for some time.

Lieutenant Stewart drafted a regimental crest and badge, which were used on the accourtements and stationery. The first crest of the regiment, which remained in use from 1883 until after the rebellion, consisted of an eight pointed star with a maltese cross charged thereupon and surmounted with the Victorian crown. Within a circle over the centre of the cross was a charging bison over the numeral XC. Four maple leaves appeared between the arms of the cross, and a beaver was placed on the upper point of the star, between the cross and the crown. Under the whole was a buckled garter bearing the regimental motto "Cede Nullis."



Photograph of First Regimental Crest.



Photograph of Present Crest.

The present crest, designed by Lieut.-Col. H. N. Ruttan and which replaced the preceding, is an artistic modification of the original with the details more artistically combined, the beaver eliminated and with the battle honors "Batoche" and "Fish Creek" charged respectively upon the upper and lower arms of the maltese cross. The regimental designation appears within the ring surrounding the bison and numeral. The four maple leaves have been replaced by a wreath of the same and the Victorian crown is replaced by a Tudor crown reposing on a cushion.

In September, 1884, Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy proceeded to Egypt with the Canadian Voyageurs. It will be recalled that General Lord Wolseley, before leaving England to assume command of the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon, then completely isolated by the Mahdists in Khartoum, asked for a contingent of Canadian voyageurs, similar to the men who had helped to make a success of the Red River Expedition of 1870. August 26th the orders for the engagement of the voyageurs (378 men) were received by Lord Lansdowne the Governor General, and the work of supervising the raising, equipping and despatch

of the contingent was entrusted to Viscount Melgund, His Excellency's military secretary, later Earl Minto, Governor General of Canada, now Viceroy of India. It will be observed that the Imperial authorities raised this body of men themselves, without using the machinery of the Canadian Militia service at all. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison of the Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto, commanded the Voyageurs and Lieut.-Col. Kennedy of the 90th accompanied them as a volunteer and was appointed paymaster and quartermaster in Egypt, rendering very valuable service.

Shortly after the departure of the commanding officer for Egypt, and while the battalion was still practically in the throes of organization, it was called upon for its first tour of active service.

On the 31st of October, 1884, the regiment was ordered out under arms on the occasion of a threatened mobbing of the attorney general, the Hon. Mr. Miller, who had caused a prisoner of the name of McCormick to be flogged for persistence in prison breaking. Guards were mounted during the night over the local parliament buildings.

• The following district order was afterwards published "The Officer Commanding the District has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received by him from the Adjutant General of the Militia, dated Headquarters, Ottawa, Nov. 24th, 1884:—

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 11th inst., with report in reference to the calling out of a portion of the active Militia at Winnipeg in aid of the Civil power on the 31st ult., and am desired by the Major General Commanding to direct that you will express to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Winnipeg Corps called out, his satisfaction at the alacrity displayed by them in turning out and their soldier-like conduct while out.

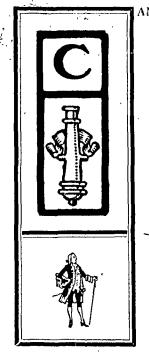
Sgd. GEO. W. STREET, Major,

Orderly Officer.

A few months later the new regiment was to have the opportunity to display its alacrity and soldier-like qualities in a more extended sphere of operations, and when one considers the singularly useful, and in fact (particularly during the earlier days of the trouble), invaluable service to the country rendered by the 90th, it certainly appears as though the formation of the regiment, just at the moment it was, was directed by Divine Providence.

# Chapter VI

### The Campaign of 1885



NADA was devoting much attention to Manitoba and the Northwest in the winter of 1884-85. The Canadian Pacific Railway was approaching completion, and it was Hoped that during the summer of 1885 there would be through communication between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains. All that remained to be completed of the great trans-continental road were portions of the mountain sections and a few sections of particularly difficult construction north of Lake Superior. Settlers were already flocking into the great unknown western country, and the influx was expected to increase greatly as soon as settlers from Eastern Canada could proceed direct to Winnipeg over the new Canadian road instead of making the tedious and costly circuit via Sarnia, Chicago and St. Paul. As it was, the strange names of the new places in the far west were in everybody's mouths-Brandon, Troy, Regina, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Calgary, etc., etc. And eastern people talked familiarly of the older places in the west, such as Winnipeg, Fort Carlton, Prince Albert, Fort Pitt, Edmonton, as if all these places, which once seemed so very, very far away, had been brought nearer to the East, so near as to be in almost constant communication with them. Older Canada, in fact, felt that she was on the very threshold of realizing her dream of far western expansion. Outside of a very few who were in the line of direct communication with the new West no one appeared to have the least suspicion that the new provinces were about to be the scene of a revolutionary outbreak.

Now and again an obscure paragraph in the papers would refer to Riel, the leader of the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70, as being a source of danger. Many of his half-breed followers of the old rebellion had drifted away from the Red River before the advancing tide of settlement, and had taken up homes along the Saskatchewan, particularly on the south branch above its junction with the north one. According to their habit they had laid out their farms in long narrow strips running back from the rivers. The government surveyors had started to survey their holdings on the uniform square system in force, and as a result the half-breed squatters expected to be disturbed, and looked forward to losing their houses, barns, fences and other improvements. They made representations to the Government officials and got unsatisfactory replies. And they had some, and soon found plenty of other grievances and claims. As these accumulated they turned to Riel, who was then living in the Western States, and

asked him to come and help them to press their claims. He came, and being a man of inflated ideas, poorly balanced mind, and exceptional conceit, who had the lust of power not only for its own sake, but for what it would bring him, he soon had the ignorant half-breeds and the Indian tribes in the immediate vicinity of their settlements in an inflammatory condition.

The Northwest Mounted Police had been watching the Riel movement, and regularly reporting upon it for months, but the reports did not reach the public eye, not even one sent to Ottawa early in March to the effect that a half-breed rebellion was liable to break out at any moment. March 24th, Lieut.-Col.-A. G. Irvine, Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, whose name will be familiar as commanding officer of the old Provisional Battalion at Winnipeg, reached Prince Albert from Regina with a re-inforcement of ninety of his men, having marched 290 miles in seven days.

Sunday, March 22, word reached Winnipeg that Riel, having established a provisional government, indicated several stores at St. Laurent (Batoche) on the South Saskatchewan, and had taken several indicated several stores at St. Laurent (Batoche) on the South Saskatchewan, and had taken several indicated to officials and other white men prisoners. People were so surprised that they seemed to find it difficult to decide whether to treat the matter seriously or not. Many thought that the strengthened force indicates already in the North would be sufficient to restore order. While people were wondering, an order was issued for the Winnipeg Field Battery and the 90th to parade for the purpose of receiving orders and equipment. Naturally, the receipt of this order caused considerable excitement amongst the officers and men of the two corps, but much of the public interest was allayed by the announcement that it was likely these corps would not be required to move at all, but that if they went forward it would be merely to relieve the Mounted Police already or about to be despatched to the North. The same afternoon Major-General F. D. Middleton, then recently appointed to the command of the Canadian Militia, left for the west via Chicago and St. Paul, the only all-rail route available pending the completion of the broken sections of the C.P.R. north of Lake Superior. It was promptly announced through the Press that he had merely left for the west on a tour of inspection.

Officers and men of the 90th lost no time in preparing themselves for whatever might prove to be ahead of them. The companies put in several hours drill, and such men as could not, for business or other reasons, leave the city were given their discharges and their places filled by new men, any number of whom were available. On Wednesday, 25th, a detachment of 100 men under Major Boswell, left for Qu'Appelle Station, then generally known as Troy, N.W.T., the nearest point on the C.P.R. to Batoche and Prince Albert. This was to prove to be the advance guard of a force of some 5,000 troops on service during the campaign about to open. The other officers with this detachment were Captains Ruttan and Clark, Lieutenants Bolster, Piche, McPhillips and Stewart and Assistant Surgeon Whiteford.

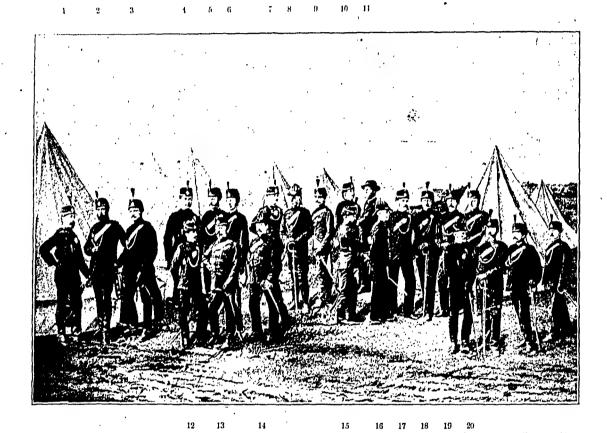
The 27th, General Middleton, with his aide-de-camp, Captain Wise, reached Winnipeg, and after inspecting the Winnipeg Field Battery and the headquarters of the 90th, he left with the 90th for Qu'Appelle Station the same night. The Field Battery followed the next day. During the night of the 27th came the news which aroused and startled Canada from one end to the other of the fight at Duck Lake on the 26th. Nine of the force commanded by Major Crozier of the Mounted Police had been killed and five wounded. Cozier had withdrawn to Fort Carlton, which was threatened, as was also Prince Albert. The same night a number of militia corps in the older provinces, including detachments from the permanent force, were called out for active service.

When General Middleton and the little force with him detrained at Qu'Appelle Station, he found a most discouraging problem facing him. Clearly a stubborn rebellion had to be suppressed by force of arms, and the prospective scene of operations was some 300 miles away from the place where he then was, which must be his base. And his only line of communication was a prairie trail, laid most of the way through a treeless country, and waterless save for numerous sloughs, the water of which held so much alkali in solution that it was undrinkable unless boiled. At that season of the year the prairie produced

no nourishment for the horses, so that forage for them had to be provided in the transport train as well as fuel to cook the men's food and boil their water. Then, in those days the Militia contained absolutely no organization or equipment for transport and commissariat services, and they had to be extemporized at this prairie way station.

And more important than all, perhaps, where were the troops to come from and when might they be expected?

The troops from the East would have to make their way the best they could across the gaps in the new railway north of Lake Superior. There were no towns or even villages to afford them shelter.

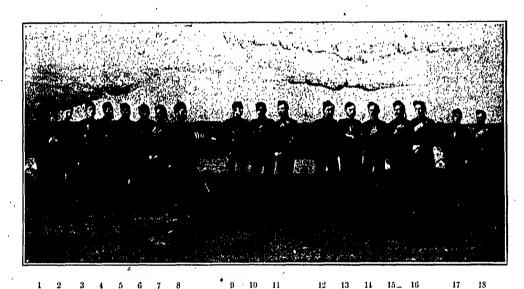


OFFICERS OF THE 90TH REGIMENT WHO SERVED THROUGH THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

- 1. Lt. Col. Mackeand 2. Major C. F. Forrest
- Major Boswell Capt. Ruttan
- 5. Lt. Bolster
- 10. Lt. Arnold
- 6. Capt. Wilkes 7. Lt. Piche 8. Capt. Whitcher Lt. McPhillips
- 11. Rev. D. M. Gordon ' 12. Lt. Brophy
- 13. Major Buchan, Adjutant
- 14. Surgeon-Major Orton 15. Lt. Stewart
- 16. Capt. Swinford,
- Paymaster
- Capt. Macdonald
- 19. Lt. Campbell 20. Lt. Sewell
- Capt. Worsnop Capt. Clark
- Capt. Whitla Lt. Healey

roads over the untracked sections were as bad as they could be, and the only train accommodation over some of the long isolated, completed sections consisted of open construction cars. As if to cap all of these unpromising conditions, it was bitterly cold weather, threatening to freeze men and horses to death. If the corps from the East could get through at all, which Riel and his friends appeared to doubt, they could not be expected for weeks at the earliest. And meantime, for the sake of the moral effect, some display of a military advance had to be made. The General, while in Winnipeg, made arrangements with Major C. W. Boulton, of 1869-70 fame, to raise a couple of troops of mounted infantry among his neighbors in Manitoba, and at Qu'Appelle he arranged with Captain John French, formerly of the Mounted Police and a brother of

the first commissioner of that force, to raise a small troop of scouts or mounted rifles among the young settlers in the vicinity. But that all took time, and had the country not had ready at its disposal at that very early moment of the campaign, in the 90th, a fairly strong military unit, it is impossible to say what the result may have been. The Indian tribes and various half-breed settlements throughout the length and breadth of the Northwest were restless, on the alert, and by the wonderful combination of signalling and runners in the possession of the plainsmen were kept in pretty close communication with the centre of disturbance. The Indian tribes about 'Qu'Appelle had word of the fight at Duck Lake before the news came over the interrupted telegraph. A little more encouragement in the matter of rebel success, a little less fear for the power of the government would have resulted in a general uprising. It was imperative that something should be done, and instantly, to assert the government's authority and to demonstrate its in-



COMBATANT SERGEANTS AT THE FRONT, 90 TH REGIMENT, 1885.

1. R. C. Dickson, Col. Sgt., E Co. 7. T. S. Wright, F Co. 13. F. R. Jacques, C Co. 2. H. Cooke, E Co. 8. J. Watson, Sgt. Major. 14. W. H. Cullen, Col. Sgt., C Co. 15. B. Smeed, D Co. 16. H. D. Tulloch, Col. Sgt., B Co. 17. Spearman, E Co. 11. C. N. Mitchell, Col. Sgt., F Co. 18. W. R. Colgate, D Co. 18. W. R. Colgate, D Co.

tention to use an armed force to promptly put down the rising, and had the 90th not been organized sixteen months earlier there would have been no force available to do this with.

The 90th played such a conspicuously prominent part in the campaign which followed that to relate all the services it rendered would be practically to recapitulate the operations of the Northwest Field Force, which have been dwelt on at length in many official reports and histories. The restrictions of space will not permit of anything like a history of the campaign here, but a few dates and facts regarding the 90th's participation therein appear called for.

On the 30th, half of the regiment with some of French's scouts, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., of the 10th District, left for Fort Qu'Appelle, 18 miles northward in the direction of Batoche, the rebel headquarters. April 2nd the remainder of the 90th, scouts and Winnipeg Field Battery, the whole force as then constituted, and under General Middleton's personal command, advanced to

Fort Qu'Appelle, where tents were pitched near the old campaigning ground of Colonel Osborne Smith's provisional force in 1874. It was April 6th before the force broke camp at Fort Qu'Appelle and took the trail for Batoche. Meantime every spare moment had been turned to good advantage with drill and target practice. For the first few days the guard and camp duties proved quite severe. The night of the 7th the temperature fell to 23° below zero, and the next morning the tent pegs had to be cut out of the ground with axes. April 8th, A Battery, R.C.A., the first corps from the East, overtook the force, and on the 9th the column reached the Touchwood Hills, and C Company of the Infantry School Corps joined the force. April the 11th and 12th the force marched across the Salt Plains, the men crossing several streams across the trail with the ice cold water often higher than their knees. April 13th Humbolt was reached, after which a route across country to Clarke's Crossing was taken. On April 15th Boulton's Horse joined the column and April 17th Clarke's Crossing was reached and camp pitched for several days. April 18th the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, Lieut.-Col. Grasett, marched into camp. April 23rd, the force having been divided and half ferried to the left bank of the Saskatchewan, the route for Batoche via the riverside trails on either side of the river was taken up. April 24th occurred the battle of Fish Creek (or Touroud's Coulee as the half-breeds call it), when the 90th received its baptism of blood. From April 24th until May 7th the force remained at Fish Creek, the steamer Northcote arriving from Saskatchewan Crossing, north of Swift Current, on May 5th, bringing two companies of the Midland Provisional Battalion under Lieut.-Col. Williams and a gatling gun in charge of Lieutenant Howard of the Connecticut National Guard for A Battery. May oth the force arrived at Batoche, and after three days' fighting the place was captured on the 11th. May 14th the force marched to Guardupeny's Crossing and on the 15th Riel surrendered. May 16th and 17th the force was ferried across the river by the steamers "Marquis" and "Northcote." On May 17th one corporal and six privates of the 90th were sent under command of Captain G. H. Young as an escort over Louis Riel to Regina. Accompanying this escort was the Rev. Dr. Pitblado, afterwards the esteemed pastor of Westminster Church, Winnipeg. May 20th the force marched into Prince Albert. May 22nd the 90th, with General Middleton and the Midland Battalion, left for Battleford on the steamer "Northwest," arriving on the 24th. May 25th the 90th participated in a parade of all the troops at Battleford in honor of the Queen's Birthday. May 29th Captain Forrest's company of the 90th left as an escort on the steamer Northwest, despatched up the Saskatchewan with supplies for General Strange's column. Couriers with despatches and news of the action at Frenchman's Butte being met on the river, the steamer returned to Battleford. The next day the 90th embarked with the General for Fort Pitt. June 3rd the regiment furnished a detachment of 50 officers and men towards the provisional battalion to form part of the flying column to operate against Big Bear, the rest of the regiment going into camp at Fort Pitt. June 7th the detachments of the provisional battalion rejoined their respective units at Fort Pitt, the country being unsuitable for the employment of infantry. July 3rd the force at Fort Pitt embarked on the river steamers en route for home, the 90th sharing the accommodation on the "Northwest" with the Royal Grenadiers. On the homeward journey the 90th reached Battleford July 5th, Fort Carlton 7th, Prince Albert 8th, Winnipeg 14th. The regiment, between 27th March and 15th July, had five days' fighting, marched 575 miles, went by steamer 1000 miles and by rail 325 miles. The marches were made under the greatest difficulties of weather, muskegs, woods, etc., including the crossing of a broad, swift river with very precipitous wooded banks and numerous smaller streams.

At the beginning of the campaign the weather was very cold, and officers and men suffered much from sore throat and sore eyes, caused by the keen wind and exposure. On the 6th of April and following days, owing to the stormy weather together with the midday thaw, the men had a very hard time on the line of march. Most of the men composing the 90th were taken away direct from the desk and the counter, and many of them were also very young and had received but little training, the regiment not having been long



COLONEL SIR DANIEL H. McMillan, First Senior Major of 90th Regiment

NOTE—Among the great men who have taken a prominent part in the building up of Western institutions, no name is more prominent, and none more popular than that of Colonel Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, K.C.M.G., the present Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. Sir Daniel served in the Fenian Raid of '66, and came up to Manitoba with the Red River Expedition of '70. Upon the organization of the 90th Regiment Sir Daniel was gazetted Major, but owing to the stress of business he retired from active military work, until the Northwest Rebellion gave him another opportunity to get into harness. He organized the 91st Light Infantry, which Regiment he commanded during the Rebellion. During his long and honorable business record and distinguished political career Sir Daniel has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of all military organizations, Cadet Corps and Rifle Associations. He was gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 12th Manitoba Dragoons 15th April, 1904.

formed. A change so sudden might have been expected to produce disastrous results, but such was not the case, as the men, though young, were of fine physique.

The 90th Battalion was a universally popular corps with all who were on active service in 1885. A large proportion of the men in the ranks were young fellows of a superior class, wonderfully good-natured



LIEUT. CHARLES SWINFORD

Died April 80th of wounds received in action at Fish Creek, April 24th, 1885.

and high-spirited under the most distressing conditions. It was always easy to locate the position of the battalion on the line of march or bivouac from the rousing choruses the men sang, and the harder the sleet-laden wind blew or the more numerous and the deeper the streams to be waded through, the better sustained the chorus. Marching into camp after one of those long dreary marches of twenty-two or twenty-five miles

those high-spirited lads of the 90th appeared to be as full of energy and fun as when they marched out in the morning. The 90th, too, was the handy corps of the force. The men appeared to relish any kind of nasty routine fatigue work, while if anything out of the ordinary had to be done, from extemporizing hospital apparatus to repairing and launching a ferry scow, men from the 90th would be found to undertake the job, to do it well and do it with a good grace. The brass band, particularly during the last few months of the campaign, for its playing improved wonderfully, was the pride and joy of the force, and there was almost being a row in the artillery lines at Battleford because some members of Colonel Otter's force ventured to speak disparagingly of the 90th band in the hearing of some of the gunners of "A" Battery. In the field, particularly at the fight at Fish Creek, the bandsmen performed invaluable service as an ambulance corps. Surgeon Orton, as the principal medical officer of the column, had charge of all the hospital arrangements, and, in fact, had to organize at the front a field ambulance and field hospital service. He, as a preliminary, instructed the bandsmen of the 90th in their duties as an ambulance corps for the field, caused bandages and other requisites to be issued to them and to the non-commissioned officers, ready for immediate use.

Immediately after the first shot was fired, at Fish Creek, the ambulance was well up to the front. The goth were in the infantry advance and the first man wounded was Captain W. Clark. Being mounted Dr. Orton hurried to the spot and caused him to be removed from under the heavy fire of the enemy, ordering at the same time the ambulance corps and all the medical staff forward to a point where they could be most effective, and at which point Dr. Ralston, of Boulton's horse, had already two wounded scouts in dressing. During the march Dr. Orton found it absolutely necessary to make arrangements for the treatment of the teamsters and non-combatants of the column, in number about 250, whom he attached for treatment to the 90th Battalion hospital, and therefore made that into the Brigade Hospital, under Private Henry Gosling of the 90th, whom he recommended to the General to be appointed Hospital Sergeant on the staff. In addition to the transport men Dr. Orton also attached to the 90th, for medical treatment, the men of the Infantry School and French's Scouts, as also the Midland Battalion, prior to the arrival of Dr. Horsey.

A volume could be written about the services of the 90th at Fish Creek and Batoche, but space forbids details. At Fish Creek especially the day was most trying on the strength of the men, as they fought all day without any food or drink other than what was taken at the morning meal, at about 5 a.m., and, though young, the men stood the hardship both well and bravely. As to the part played by the 90th in this very hard day's fighting the casualty ist bears ample testimony, and besides there are the official reports and those of the newspaper correspondents, all of which do full justice to "Middleton's Little Black Devils," as General Middleton designated the 90th when he saw them advancing on the rebel trenches at Batoche.\*

The following are the names of the officers who were on service during the campaign:-

· Field Officers-Major Mackeand in command, Major Boswell, Major Buchan, Acting Adjutant.

Staff—Surgeon, G. T. Orton; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. Whiteford; Quartermaster, Capt. Herbert Swinford; Chaplain, the Rev. D. M. Gordon; Acting Quartermaster, L. C. McTavish; Sergeant Major, John Watson; Quartermaster Sergeant, A. C. McNab; Paymaster-Sergt. E. R. Campbell; Orderly Room Clerk, Sergt. Geo. Broughall; Hospital Sergeant, A. McEwen.

Company Officers-

- "A" COMPANY: Capt. C. J. Forrest, Lieut. Hugh John Macdonald, Second Lieut. R. L. Sewell.
- "B" COMPANY: Capt., Henry N. Ruttan, Lieut. George W. Stewart, Second Lieut. John A. Healy.

<sup>\*</sup>The name "Little Black Devils" was first given to 90th by the half-breed rebels, and General Middleton used it constantly after first hearing it.

"C" COMPANY: Capt. Walter A. Wilkes, Lieut. H. Bolster, Second Lieut. Charles Swinford.

"D" COMPANY: Capt. C. A. Worsnop, Lieut. E. T. Wood, Second Lieut. Henry M. Arnold.

"E" COMPANY: Capt. R. J. Whitla, Lieut E. G. Piché, Second Lieut. A. E. McPhillips.

"F" COMPANY: Capt. William Clark, Lieut. F. C. Campbell, Second Lieut. R. C. Laurie.



CAPT. "GAT." HOWARD

Taken from an Oil Painting hanging in the Officers' Mess Rooms, legend on which reads:

"PRESENTED TO THE 9JTH WINNIPEG RIFLES
BY CAPTAIN A. L. HOWARD
in recollection of pleasant associations of Northwest Campaign of 1885."
Captain Howard was murdered by the Boers in South Africa.

The total strength of the 90th in the field was as follows:—Field and Staff Officers, 8; Staff Sergeants, 5; Band, 18; "A" Company, 55; "B" Company, 48; "C" Company, 46; "D" Company, 46; "E" Company, 48; "F" Company, 44; Total, 318.

At Fish Creek, on April 24th, the casualty list of the 90th Battalion was six killed and fourteen wounded, as follows:—

KILLED:

Ptes. A. W. Ferguson, James Hutchinson, George Wheeler, William Ennis—killed; and Corp. J. B. B. Code, Lieut. Chas. Swinford—died of wounds.

WOUNDED:

Capt. W. Clark, Corporals John E. Lethbridge, W. Thiker, H. W. Bowden; Ptes. David Histop, C. H. Kemp, Miles O. Jarvis, A. S. Blackwood, M. Canniff, E. Lovell, W. W. Matthews, Joseph Chambers, C. Bouchette, J. W. C. Swan.

At Batoche the casualty list was as follows:—KILLED:

Ptes. James Fraser, May 12th; Richard Hardisty, May 10th. Alexander Watson, May 12th.

WOUNDED:

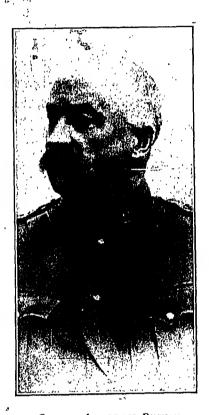
Major Mackeand, May 12th; Sergt.-Major John Watson, May 12th; Corp. W. Kemp; Ptes. R. Barron, Dowden, A. L. Young; Sergt. F. R. Jackes, Pte. W. Erickson, Corp. James Gillies.

After the capture of Batoche the following was published in General Orders:—

"The Major-General commanding has great pleasure in communicating to the troops the following message from the Minister of Militia on the part of the Government and himself: 'Accept for yourself, for your officers and men, our congratulations for the brilliant victory you have achieved. We mourn the loss of so many brave men, fallen in the field of honor in the defence of law and order. Do everything that can be done to comfort the wounded and let me know as soon as possible how they are doing.'

"With regard to the above message, the Major-General has always by word of mouth informed the troops of the appreciation of and thanks for their conduct on the 12th inst., but he wishes to put them on record in General Orders, and to add that he feels very little, if any, thanks are due to him, as he considers that he owes all the success of that day to the pluck and dash of his officers and men."

The day the 90th and their comrades of the campaign returned to Winnipeg was one which can never be effaced from the memory of any who were in the city that day. The city was gay with decorations, triumphal arches being erected across the streets, and a municipal welcome tendered to General Middleton and the troops in front of the City Hall, where a stately monument has since been erected to



COLONEL LAWRENCE BUCHAN,
ADJUTANT 90TH REGIMENT DURING
THE 1885 CAMPAIGN.
The author of some of the best Regimental
songs.

the memory of the heroic dead of the regiment by their admiring fellow-citizens. All of the regiments were rapturously applauded by the assembled multitude but the most overwhelming welcome was accorded to Winnipeg's own regiment, not merely because it was the city's chief contribution to the field force but because it was the regiment which, of all others, had borne the brunt of the campaign and had come through the trying ordeal with marked distinction.

Several changes in the officers of the 90th took place while the regiment was on active service. General Orders of April contained notification of several important changes to date back to March 23, 1885. In No. 4 Company Captain Scoones retired and was succeeded by Lieutenant Worsnop, the lieutenancy

being allotted to Lieutenant Zachary Taylor Wood, a graduate of the Royal Military College. Captain Lawrence Buchan, from the retired list, assumed the adjutancy vice Boswell appointed major.

Captain Buchan, at present Colonel Buchan, C.M.G., A.D.C., commanding the Quebec District, which includes the whole Province of Quebec, had served for several years in the Queen's Own, some time as adjutant, before removing to Winnipeg. Shortly after the rebellion, upon the formation of the permanent Mounted Infantry Corps (now Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles) at Winnipeg, he was appointed to the staff of that corps, subsequently being transferred to the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, serving for many years at the Toronto depot and eventually attaining the command of the regiment, before being promoted to the



ARCH ERECTED ON MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, UPON RETURN OF TROOPS FROM NORTH WEST REBELLION, 1885

Militia staff. At the time of the raising of the first South African contingent he was appointed second in command and served with distinction throughout the campaign, for a considerable time, during which Colonel Otter was invalided, as commanding officer. In recognition of his services he was made a C.M.G. and appointed honorary A.D.C. by His Excellency, the Governor-General.

While the 90th, with the rest of the Northwest Field Force, lay at Fish Creek, a depression was produced upon all ranks by the receipt of the news that the Battalion's commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, who was expected to join his corps at the front within a few weeks, had died at London while on his way back from Egypt.

Lieut.-Col. William Nassau Kennedy was born at Darlington, Ont., on 28th April, 1839. He was a son of the late Colonel John Kennedy of Peterborough, Ont., and his military predijections were hereditary. He had two uncles in the Black Watch, and a long list of ancestors who in bygone days had fought in the military struggles of Great Britain. Having moved from Darlington, his military record began with the organization of the 57th Battalion which he joined as lieutenant, passing through the military school at Toronto and obtaining first class certificates in artillery, cavalry and infantry branches. He was especially proficient in cavalry and swordsmanship, in which he obtained the warm commendation of Colonel Jennings of the 13th Hussars, then quartered at Toronto. Returning to Peterborough, he was appointed adjutant and drill instructor of the 57th Battalion. On the first Riel outbreak the 57th were called upon to send one officer, and Colonel Kennedy was chosen. He went through the rebellion under Colonel (now Lord) Wolseley, and did good service, at the same time forming a strong personal friendship with England's distinguished general that lasted through life. At the close of the first rebellion he decided to remain in Winnipeg and received a civil appointment which he held till his death. In 1871 he organized the Winnipeg Field Battery. He had previously, as stated in another chapter, raised and commanded, during the Fenian excitement, a volunteer corps known as "The Winnipeg Rifle Company." In 1883 he was mainly instrumental in organizing the 90th Battalion, of which he became the first lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1884, he responded to the call for volunteers for the Gordon Relief Expedition, and raised the Manitoba Contingent of Voyageurs for service in the Soudan, and served till the withdrawal of the troops from Egypt. The remainder of his career was very brief. Reaching England on his way to join his regiment, then on active service in the Northwest Rebellion, he was overcome by smallpox, contracted in Egypt, and was taken to Highgate Hospital where, in spite of the best of medical treatment, he died on the 3rd May, 1885. He was buried with military honors in Highgate Cemetery. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Wolseley attended the funeral either in person or by proxy. The firing party consisted of 300 men of the Essex Regiment under command of Lieut.-Col. McGuire.

In consequence of Colonel Kennedy's death, Major Mackeand was promoted on active service to the command, the General Orders of May 29th containing the following:

90th Winnipeg Battalion of Infantry.

To be lieutenant-colonel-Major Alfred Mackeand, vice William Nassau Kennedy, deceased.

To be major-Captain Christopher Fortescue Forrest, from No. 1 Company, vice Mackeand, promoted.

Although promoted to the majority, at his own request Major Forrest continued in the active command of his company until the end of the campaign.

# Chapter VII

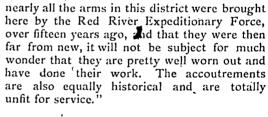
### The Regimental Changes of Twenty-one Years



IEN the regiment returned to Winnipeg from the long and hard campaign of 1885 its equipment was in an almost useless shape. The men would have been in rags and tatters when they reached home had they not plied the needle industriously during the concluding months of the rebellion. As it was, most of the uniforms when the regiment reached home were artistic productions of the patchwork order. New equipment was at once requisitioned, but the authorities showed no great promptitude in supplying it. In his report at the end of the year 1885 Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., had the following to say as to the condition of affairs in the 90th:—

"The 90th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Mackeand, not having as yet received their new clothing, and their old being completely worn out on service and long since discarded, have been obliged to confine themselves to night drills in plain clothes, of which, however, they have put in a good many voluntarily in the new drill shed recently completed. This they propose doing throughout the winter, as the building is now supplied with good heating stoves and it is hoped that the gas light will be

introduced shortly. The arms of this corps are well kept and carefully looked after in an armory attached to the new drill shed, but many of them are greatly in need of repairs to render themat all fit for service, and in quite a number of instances the grooves are worn out of the barrels, so that anything like accurate shooting can never again be expected from them. When, however, it is taken into consideration that



A few new officers were taken into the corps during the summer, the list of officers at the end of the year being as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel: Mackeand, Alfred. Majors: Boswell, Chacles Musgrave; Forrest, Christopher Fortescue.

Captains: Ruttan, Henry Norlande; Wilkes, Walter Alexander; Clark, William; Whitla, Robert Jones; Worsnop, Charles Arthur; Macdonald, Hugh John.



GROUP OF OFFICERS, 90TH REGT. St. John's Camp, 1891.

Lieutenants: Bolster, Hugh; Piché, Eugene Gaspard; Stewart, George Wilson; Campbell, Frederick Charles; Sewell, Reginald Lambton.

Second Lieutenants: McPhillips, Albert Edward; Laurie, Richard Carney; Brophy, Gerald Francis; Arnold, Henry Mittleberger (prov.); Healy, John Alphonse; Jackes, Franklin Robert.

Paymaster: Whitcher, Arthur Herbert; Quartermaster: Swinford, Herbert; Surgeon: Orton, George Turner; Assistant Surgeon: Whiteford, James William, M.D.

In August, 1885, it was resolved by the officers and men to erect a regimental monument in St. John's Churchyard to the memory of the officers and men who tell in the Northwest Rebellion. A committee was formed to raise funds and obtain suitable designs. The work was completed at the expense of the regiment in a satisfactory manner, and unveiled on Nov. 18th, 1886. Advantage was taken of the presence in the city of General Middleton, and the monument was dedicated and handed over to the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Rupert's Land. Prior to proceeding to St. John's the Battalion was inspected at the drill sheds by General Middleton and Staff, at the conclusion of which the General expressed to the commanding officer his pleasure at the smart appearance and general proficiency of the Battalion, and said he was glad to see so many of the men who were at the front with him in 1885. Gen. Middleton was accompanied by Col. Taylor, of the Infantry School, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., and Capt. Wise, A.D.C. The Battalion was under the command of Col. Mackeand. Having marched from the drill hall to the cemetery, the 90th, with the Infantry School Corps, formed a hollow square around the graves. The Rev. D. M. Gordon formally handed the monument over to the custody of the authorities of St. John's, with a few appropriate remarks. Dean Grisdale, on behalf of the Bishop of Rupert's Land and the Cathedral Chapter, accepted the trust and assured the officers and men of the 90th that a watchful care should be kept over their memorial. Gen. Middleton then made a few remarks. He spoke of the conduct of the 90th through the Northwest campaign in the very highest terms, and paid a special tribute to their bravery and willingness to serve their country.

In his official report of the year's inspections General Middleton made the following reference to his inspection of the regiment upon this occasion:—"While at Winnipeg I inspected a part of the 90th Regiment, who had paraded in the drill shed previous to attending the uncovering and handing over of a handsome monument erected in memory of their comrades who were killed in the late rising. They turned out in a very smart soldierlike way."

At the end of 1886 several new names appeared in the list of officers, as follows:—Second Lieutenants: Tulloch, Hugh David (s m i 2nd) 20 Mar. '86; Mactavish, Lachlan Campbell (prov.) 5 Mar. '86; Currie, Mark Robert (prov.) 19 Mar. '86; Howden, James Henry (prov.) 22 Oct. '86; Broughall, Lewis William George (prov.) 19 Nov. '86; Talbot, Arthur Henry (prov.) 19 Nov. '86. Captain G. F. Brophy had been adjutant since March 5th, 1886.

In February, 1887, much to the regret of all ranks, the Ninetieth was called upon to sustain the loss by death of its popular commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Mackeand; the remains being accorded a full military funeral. The remains were borne upon a gun carriage of the Winnipeg Field Battery, the 90th turned out in strong force as a firing party and all of the military units in the city were represented in the cortege.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mackeand was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1849. When he was five years old his parents emigrated to Hamilton, Ont. About the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the Hon. Senator Turner, and, by his business qualities, soon rose to a position of trust in the firm. In 1879 he was selected to establish a branch of the firm in Winnipeg and was taken into partnership in the concern, which altered its title to Turner, Mackeand & Co. His connection with the Canadian Militia extended over a long period, dating back as far as the year 1869, when he entered the 13th Battalion as a private. He came to Winnipeg, however, with the rank of lieutenant, and, on the death of Lieut. Lindsay, he was

appointed to the vacant lieutenancy of the Winnipeg Infantry Company. Two months later, on the resignation of Capt. Carruthers, he obtained the command and retained it until the organization of the 90th Battalion, when he was appointed Junior Major. When the rebellion first broke out Col. Mackeand, then Senior Major, took command of the 90th Battalion in the absence of Col. Kennedy, and, on the death of the latter, he was gazetted Lieutenant Colonel. He was respected and esteemed by all, and congratulations on his appointment were numerous and sincere. He accompanied the 90th through the whole of the campaign of 1885 and showed that he possessed soldierly qualities, ability to command and courage to endure. Besides being a good soldier he was a gentleman of most courteous and genial demeanor.



Top row-Lt. McCarthy Centre row-Major Simford

Lt. Mackie Capt. Mergagen Capt. Billman Major Arnold On ground--Lt. Standly

Lt. Munro
Lt. Col. Ruttan
Capt. Jackson

Lt. Howell Major Chambre

Lt. McLean Capt. Mulvey

February 14th, 1887, Major Boswell was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to command the 90th vice Lieut.-Col, Mackeand.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Musgrave Boswell is a son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. C. Boswell, and grandson of the late Admiral, the Honorable Walter Boswell, R.N. He was born in Cobourg, Ont., on the 10th July. 1849. He joined the Cobourg Infantry Company in March, 1864. He attended the Military School of Instruction at Toronto, under Lieut.-Col. Lowry, and obtained a second class certificate on 11th April, 1866. He was on active service during the Fenian Raid and for three months afterwards. He was appointed Ensign of "B" Company of the 40th Battalion Volunteer Militia (formerly the Cobourg Infantry) on 2nd April, 1869, and about this time obtained a first class Military Board Certificate. He was

appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 40th Battalion, April, 1872, and soon afterwards attended the Military School at Kingston, where he obtained a first class certificate. During the illness of the late Major Phillips, Brigade Major, Col. Boswell acted as adjutant of the school. On the 3rd May, 1878, he obtained his captaincy, and he retired from the 40th with the rank of captain on the occasion of his coming to Winnipeg in 1880. He was one of the most zealous promoters of the 90th Battalion, and gave much valuable help in its organization. In November, 1883, he was appointed adjutant of the 90th, with the rank of captain; he obtained his majority in November, 1884, and was with his regiment during the whole of the Northwest Rebellion, being in command of the first detachment which left Winnipeg for the front in March, 1885.

Lieut.-Colonel Boswell held the command of the 90th for nine years, during which period the efficiency of the regiment was well maintained although there was nothing special during that time to arouse the military enthusiasm of the community. Lieut.-Colonel Ruttan succeeded to the command December 21st, 1895. (Horse shot, mentioned in despatches, Fish Creek and Batoche.)

At this date the complete list of officers was as follows:--

Licut.-Colonel: Ruttan, Henry N.

Major: Arnold, Henry M.

Captains: Chambre, Hunt W. A.; Billman, Thos. H.; Allardyce, Francis H.; Rowley, Harry H.; Mathaffie, Wm. A.; Mitchell, Coulsen N.; Verner, Thos. H.; Jackson, Heath; Mulvey, John H.

Lieutenants: Irvine, James D.; Wilson, Charles S.; Mermagen, E. W. M.

Second Lieutenants: Boulton, F. J.; Munro, W. A.; McLean, A. D.; Benedict, Charles L.; McIvor, George M.; McDonald, John; Lawson, Arthur T.; Hickman, John O.; Baker, Edwin Stennett; Brown, R. C.

Paymaster: Swinford, Herbert. Adjutant: Billman, Thos. II.

Quartermaster: Whitla, Robert Jones. Surgeon: Orton, George Turner, M.D. Assistant Surgeon: Baldwin, Henry Y.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Norlande Ruttan, C.E., is the son of Henry J. Ruttan, Cobourg, Ont., and was born there May 21st, 1848. He was educated at the Cobourg and Cornwall Grammar Schools. He studied engineering under E. P. Hannaford, C.E., and Sir Sanford Fleming, and from 1880 to 1885 practised his profession in Winnipeg. He was admitted a member of the Society of Civil Engineers, Jan. 1887 (member of council, 1894-97), and became a member of the Inst. C.E., London, Eng., 1888, and a member of the American Society Civil Engineers, Jan. 1893. In 1885 he was appointed to the position he still fills, City Engineer of Winnipeg. Lieut.-Col. Ruttan is an old volunteer, having joined the Cobourg Rifle Company during the "Trent" affair, and having served on the Western frontier during the Fenian troubles. Later he attended the Military School, Kingston, graduating second class. He joined the 90th Battalion on its organization, 1883, obtaining the same year a first class V.B. certificate, and was in the field throughout the Rebellion, 1885 (mentioned in despatches and medal). Gazetted Major, Feb. 1887, he succeded to the command of the Battalion Dec. 21st, 1895, which he held till Dec. 21st, 1900. Although now on the reserve of officers he still takes a keen interest in military affairs.

February 1st, 1899, His Excellency, the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., the Governor-General of Canada, and now Viceroy of India, honored the 90th Battalion by accepting the appointment of Honorary Colonel, a peculiarly happy selection in view of His Excellency's participation in the campaign of 1885 with the regiment, up to the first day at Batoche, as Chief of Staff to General Middleton.

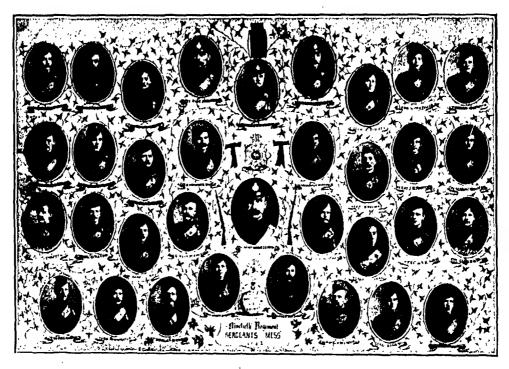
Lieut.-Colonel Ruttan's tenure of the command was characterized by three important changes in the regiment, one affecting the uniform, the other two the establishment.

During the summer of 1900 the rifle bushies, which had hitherto been the full dress headgear of the regiment, were replaced by the white helmet. Issue of the Oliver and Sam. Brown equipment replacing the black belts, also the issuing of the Lee-Enfield Rifle. At this time a general order changed the designation of all Canadian "Battalions" to "Regiments."

During the time Major-General Herbert was in command of the Canadian Militia the establishment of the regiment had been increased from six to eight companies. In 1896 this establishment was reduced to six companies again, but two years later was again raised to eight, which it at present is.

Lieut. Colonel Ruttan was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut. Col. Chambre.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. A. Chambre is an Irishman, having been born in Dublin, but is of Norman-French extraction. He is the eldest son of H. W. Chambre, Esquire, Dungannon, Ireland, and grand-nephew of



SERGEANT'S MESS, 1902

the late General Chambre. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man; Dundalk Grammar School and Ennis College, Ireland. Since coming to Canada in 1880 he spent one year west of Winnipeg, returning to the city in 1881, since which time he has conducted his present business as a real estate agent. His military career began in 1885, when he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 95th Battalion, with which he served during the Rebellion of that year. After the disbanding of the Winnipeg companies of the 95th Battalion he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 90th on March 1st, 1889; on 18th April, 1890, gazetted Captain; on 16th May, 1896, gazetted Major, and on Dec. 21st, 1900, gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel. He holds a first class certificate from the School of Mounted Infantry and a certificate in equitation from the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The last change in the command took place Dec. 21st, 1905, when Lieut.-Colonel Chambre, upon the

completion of his tenure of command, was transferred to the reserve of officers and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Billman.

 Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Howard Billman is 47 years of age, having been born at Manchester, England, 16th April, 1859. He began his military career in April, 1875, when he joined the 66th battalion of volunteers at Halifax, N.S. He attended the military school there that year, and obtained first and second class certificates. In the following year he enlisted in "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, Quebec, in which he rose through the various ranks to that of sergeant instructor, which rank he attained in October, 1878. He acted as sergeant-major and instructor of branch schools of instruction for officers at Toronto in 1880; Ottawa, 1881; London, 1882; Shediac, 1884; Aldershot, 1885. He also acted as brigade sergeant-major of the camp at London in 1882. In 1883 he was transferred to the Royal School of Infantry, at Fredericton, N.B., as sergeant-major. His next position was that of regimental sergeant-major of the new School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg (now the R.C.M.R.) to which he was transferred in July, 1885. He took his discharge from the regulars in 1888 but found the military spirit in him too strong, and, after two years spent in the calling of a civilian, he joined the goth in 1890, taking the rank of lieutenant and adjutant. A year later he was promoted to a captaincy in the regiment, in which rank he served until 1901, when he gained the rank of major. Colonel Billman is one of the most capable officers in the Canadian Militia. He holds a first and second class military school certificate, 1875; second class-gunnery certificate, 1876; field officers' certificate, 1900; and special mention school of musketry certificate, 1902. In civilian life the new commander of the goth acted as book-keeper and manager of the Commercial Printing Company from 1889 to 1895, in which year he was appointed instructor of drill and gymnastics to the Winnipeg public schools, a position he has held since then up to the present time. While a strict disciplinarian he combines with his exceptional qualification as a drill instructor a genial whole-souled personality which makes him a general favorite around the officers' mess and on parade. He is an officer well qualified in every way to maintain the efficiency and esprit-de-corps of the regiment, as twenty-eight years of his life." have been spent in various units of the Canadian forces, dating from the time when he was a lad of sixteen. For twelve years of this period he was in the regulars.

The complete list of officers of the goth at present is as follows:-

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Howard Billman, Major Heath Jackson,

" William Aird Munro,

Captain Charles Pilsworth Bell,

- " Thomas Leonard Hartley,
- " George Knight Killiam,
- " Henry Routhwell Page,
- Hemy Routhwen Lage
- " Edwin Stennet Baker,
- "- Gordon Macdonald Thomson,
- Charles Robert Muttlebury,
- " Robert Walter Patterson.
- " Ernest Neville Page,

Hon. Major and Quartermaster James Reynolds Wynne,

Hon. Major and Paymaster William James Wright,

Surgeon Lieut. John William Manchester,

Hon. Captain and Chaplain Robert Charles Johnstone,

Lieut. William James Sisler,

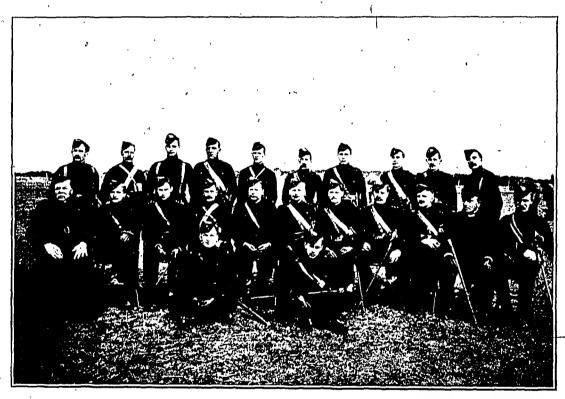
' Charles Robert Hill,

Lieut. George Durrand,

- " David De Courcy Hutchinson,
- " Cyril Franklin Blanchard,
- " Arthur William Morley,
- " Edgar Ferguson Hughes,
- " Joseph Deverent Suffield,
- Geo. William Northwood,
- " Hugh Phillips,
- " Fred, James Dingwall,
- " Arthur Henry Stafford Stead,
- " Ralph Russell James Brown,
- " John Hinton Roach,
- ". Karl Nore Skjold-

Captain W. A. Munro was promoted to the vacancy in the majority caused by the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Billman, 21st Dec., 1905.

The subject of the changes which have taken place among the officers of the regiment since the Rebellion of 1885, which is a convenient mile-stone in the history of the 90th, cannot be dismissed without a



GROUP OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS, STURGEON CREEK CAMP, 1904.

reference to some of the officers who have "passed through the regiment," or whose names still appear on the "list."

Surgeon George Turner Orton, M.D., was born in Guelph, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1837. His father was Dr. Henry Orton, who came to Canada from England in 1835. Dr. George Orton was educated for his profession at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, and at the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, where he graduated M.D. in 1860. He was also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. From 1874 to 1886 he sat in the Dominion House as M.P. for the centre riding of Wellington County, Ontario.

He first joined the Militia force in 1866 as Captain in the 30th Battalion. In 1872 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and in 1873 full Surgeon of the 30th Battalion. He only gave up this position when he removed to Winnipeg in 1883. He was one of those who attended the first meetings in connection with the formation of the 90th Battalion, and was its first surgeon. In March, 1885, on the outbreak of the Rebellion in the Northwest Territories, he was attending to his duties in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but he at once hastened to the Northwest, and overtook his regiment with General Middleton's Column at Touchwood Hills on 9th April, 1885. In consequence of his previous service and seniority, he was appointed by Gen. Middleton, Brigade Surgeon to his column. He served through the Rebellion, and was present at the Battle of Fish Creek, where he did most efficient service and became very popular with the wounded and the men generally. He afterwards took the wounded to Saskatoon, and there improvised a central field hospital. Returning to Fish Creek, he rejoined Gen. Middleton's Column, with which he went through the Battle of Batoche, being in the fighting line on May 12th, and among the first to enter the village, attending those of the most recently wounded. When the column reached Prince Albert it was decided to go up the river to Battleford. He obtained leave of absence, and returned to Ottawa to resume his parliamentary duties. When he entered the House of Commons every member rose to his feet and received him with cheers.

Major Christopher Fortescue Forrest was born at Warren Pt., County Down, Ireland, in 1846, and came to Canada with his parents in 1851. He began his military career as a private in Saugeen Coy. of Rifles, under the command of Capt. (afterwards) Col. Sproat of the 32nd Battalion. He speedily rose to the rank of Sergeant of his Company. His first active service was during the trouble of 1866. In 1875 he came to Manitoba, and became Second Lieut. of the Winnipeg Infantry Co. under Capt. Carruthers. On Col. Mackeand taking command of this Company he became First Lieutenant, and on the formation of the 90th Battalion he became Senior Captain of the same. He did excellent service in command of his Company during the Northwest Rebellion, and his example of bravery, amounting almost to recklessness, displayed in the various engagements in which he took part, was a source of inspiration to his men. On Major Mackeand becoming Lieut.-Col. of the 90th Capt. Forrest by seniority became Major, but at his own special request, he was allowed to remain in command of his Company till the end of the campaign.

Capt. Walter Alexander Wilkes was born at Brantford, Ont., June 8th, 1858. He was by profession a barrister, and was gazetted Second Lieut. of the 38th Battalion Dufferin Rifles of Canada, January, 1877. He obtained a second class V.B. certificate in 1878 and had his rank confirmed on the same date. In May, 1879, he became First Lieut. of the same Company. He joined the 90th on its formation in 1883 as Captain of "C" Company. He obtained a first class V.B. certificate in 1884. He went with his Company from Winnipeg to the Northwest, and served with the 90th during the Rebellion. He retired-from the 90th, 13th May, 1887.

Capt. Charles Arthur Worsnop was born in Manchester, Eng., in 1857, and afterwards resided for some years in London, Eng., where he joined the Second Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, in which he served for three years. In 1876 he came to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1881. He then came to Winnipeg and joined the Winnipeg Field Battery in 1882, and before the end of that year had obtained the rank of Sergeant. He resigned from the Winnipeg Field Battery and was gazetted Lieut. (provisionally) in "D" Company of the 90th in 1883. He obtained a first class V.B. certificate 1884, and was promoted Captain in March of the same year. He went from Winnipeg to Qu'Appelle with his Company on 27th March, 1885, and served with them through the whole of the Northwest Rebellion. After leaving the 90th he proceeded to British Columbia, and for some years held the command of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles.

Among those officers of the 90th who have attained to distinction in civil life, mention must be made of Capt. the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. He is a son of Sir John A. Macdonald, the late veteran Premier of

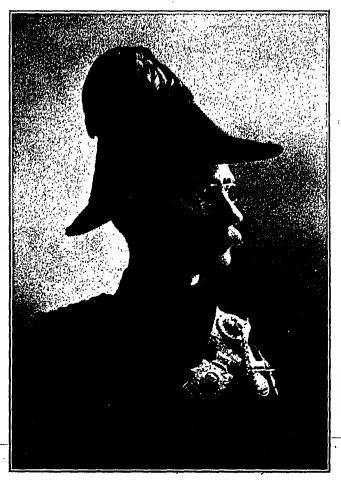
Canada, and was born at Kingston, Ont., on March 13th, 1850. He was educated at Queen's College School, Queen's College, and the University of Toronto. He studied in the office of Messrs. Lewis and Pinkey, Ottawa, and of Messrs. Harrison, Osler, and Moss, Toronto. He was called to the Bar in Nov., 1872, and practised from that time until 1882 in Toronto and Kingston. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg, and became a partner in the firm of Macdonald, Tupper, McArthur/& Dexter. His first volunteer experience was in the fall of 1865, when he joined the 14th Battalion as a private and served with them at Cornwall, where they were sent to protect the canal against the projected Fenian invasion. On his entering the University of Toronto in 1867 he became a private in No. "9" Company Queen's Own Rifles. In 1869 he was promoted to rank of Sergeant; He served as Sergeant for one year, and having in the meantime passed through the Military School, he received his commission as Ensign, and in May, 1870, was gazetted



90TH REGIMENT OFFICERS, 1904.

Ensign in the First Ontario Battalion of Rifles, which took part in the First Red River Expedition under the command of Col., now Field-Marshal, Lord Wolseley. With this corps he came into Winnipeg, then called Fort Garry, where he remained for about a year. Returning to Ontario, he re-joined the Queen's Own, and remained withit until 1873, when, from lack of time to devote to volunteering, he retired from the service. Being resident in Winnipeg when the 90th were ordered out on active service, in 1885, he accepted a commission, and was gazetted Lieutenant in "A" Company March 23rd of that year. He served with the battalion through the campaign; and was promoted Captain as from 27th May, 1885, when Capt. Forrest obtained his Majority. He was present at the Fish Creek fight with his Company, and occupied a position of extreme danger. Shortly after that he was attacked with erysipelas in the face consequent upon the exposure and hardships incident to the campaign. With other invalids he was put on board the steamer "Northcote" previous to the march to Batoche, and in spite of his sickness acted a gallant part

when the steamer was attacked by the rebels. Had it not been for this sickness Lieut. Macdonald would doubtless have taken part in the memorable charge of Batoche. A few years ago Mr. Macdonald occupied the honorable position, but only for a very short time, of Minister of the Interior during the last Conservative Administration. He was also for a short period Premier of the Province of Manitoba. As a citizen he is esteemed and respected by all portions of the community. While he has not continued to take a very active part in political life, there are many who think that he is possessed of not a few of the qualities that made his father famous.



Major H. Swinford, R.O., Retired 1900

Another well-known and much esteemed officer is Major Herbert Swinford, now on the retired list. Major Swinford was born at Norwood, near London, England, in 1849, and came to Canada with his parents in 1857. He became a volunteer in 1864, and assisted to raise two companies at time of the anticipated Fenian trouble. He afterwards re-enrolled in 1866, when the 30th Battalion Wellington Rifles was organized. He served through the several ranks from private to lieutenant, and for two years was Battalion Drill Instructor. In 1870 he resigned his commission to join the first Red River Expedition under Lord Wolseley, serving as a sergeant. He was stationed for a time on special service on the American frontier, watching the movements of Riel and his followers. In 1874, at the time of the Fenian Raid into

Manitoba, he assisted to raise the provisional battalion (then 700 strong), and was appointed Lieutenant of No. 1 Company, of which Mr. Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, was the captain. He was also adjutant of the same battalion. When it was disbanded he joined the Winnipeg Field Battery, serving as gunner for two years. On the organization of the 90th in 1883, he was gazetted Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Captain. When the Rebellion broke out in 1885 he proceeded with the Battalion to the front, and was placed upon the staff of Major General Middleton, serving to the end of the campaign as his chief commissariat officer. He holds a second class Military School Certificate obtained at Toronto in 1868. For a time Major Swinford was Secretary of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co., but



CAPT. REVEREND R. C. JOHNSTONE, CHAPLAIN.

for the last ten years or more he has been a valued representative of the Northern Pacific Railway in Winnipeg.

Another officer of the 90th who attained to a considerable distinction in civil life was the late Capt. Robert Jones Whitla. Capt. Whitla was born in the County Monaghan on the 22nd April, 1846, and was educated for mercantile life in the Model School in that County. At the age of 21 he came to New York, and endeavored to procure a situation, but for two or three weeks without success. When at last the Express Company offered him a post he refused to accept it, although in anything but affluent circumstances, because he found that the acceptance of it would necessitate his taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and foreswearing his loyalty to the British Crown and the Union Jack. He was in the commission

business in New York for a few months, but afterwards removed to Ottawa, where he was in business about a year and a half. Removing to Arnprior, on the Upper Ottawa, he was engaged in the dry goods business for about eight years. He sold out this business in the fall of 1878, and came to Winnipeg, where for some years he had a successful retail trade on Main St. After a time he embarked in the wholesale business in partnership with Mr. D. K. Elliott, and from that time to the present the firm of R. J. Whitla & Co., Direct Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, has been one of the best known in the West. He was gazetted Lieutenant provisionally on 18th April, 1884, obtained S.I. Certificate (second class),



Major Heath Jackson

and was gazetted Captain as from 17th Oct., 1884. He served with his Company during the 1885 campaign. Capt. Whitla's generosity to all public schemes that were worthy of support has for many years been proverbial in the West. He took a very real interest in the welfare of young men, and was a large donor to the building fund of the magnificent Y.M.C.A. on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. He died about the end of 1905.

. Although several clergy of various religious bodies have, from time to time, conducted battalion church parades, and, in a general way, acted as chaplains of the 90th, only two have, up to the present time, been recognized by the authorities at Ottawa. The first of these, the Rev. D. M. Gordon, at one time the

Presbyterian Minister of Knox Church, Winnipeg, and now the popular and much esteemed Principal of Queen's University, joined the 90th Battalion at Fish Creek, in response to the cordial and unanimous invitation extended to him by the officers of the battalion. He was appointed by regimental order as from 1st May, 1885, with honorary rank of Captain. Right well and nobly did he perform his sacred function during the Rebellion of the Northwest, giving comfort to the sick and dying, and trying to direct those who were well towards a higher life. His presence did much to purify the tone of the camp, and his manly



MAJOR W. A. MUNRO

and Christian conduct won the admiration and respect of all. Born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, he received his early education at the Picton Academy. In 1859 he matriculated at the University of Glasgow, in Scotland, graduating M.A. in 1863, and B.D. in 1866. His college course was one of distinction. Returning to his native land in 1866, he engaged in mission work for over a year at Truro. In 1867 he became pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa. In 1879 he made a trip across the continent, and gave an account of his journey in a very interesting work entitled "Mountain and Prairie." In July, 1884, he

accepted a call to Knox Church, Winnipeg, much to the regret of his friends in the East. After spending some years in Winnipeg he returned to the Eastern Provinces, and at the present time is, as has been already said, the Principal of Queen's University.

After Dr. Gordon's departures from Winnipeg the 90th had no regular chaplain until 1901, when the Rev. R. C. Johnstone was appointed with the rank of Captain (April 27th). Mr. Johnstone is a native of the Old Land, having been born in Aberdeenshire in 1857. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh and the Episcopal Theological College in Edinburgh, where he graduated in the year 1880. "The Padre," as he is generally called by the boys, takes a very keen interest in the welfare of the regiment, and, when opportunity offers, does all that he can to impress upon them the nobility of their calling,



CAPT. E. S. BAKER, ADJUTANT 90TH REGIMENT

not only as soldiers of King Edward, but of another and a greater King. He goes with them into camp, and shares their innocent joys and pleasures. Around the camp fire no one is more willing to tell a pawky Scotch story or sing one of his country's many ballads, of which he has a large repertoire. During his tenure of the Chaplaincy there have been on an average three church parades a year, and these have been always well attended. The Chaplain is somewhat Bohemian in his ways, but in spite of all that, he has managed to gain some influence for good in the regiment.

The present field and staff officers of the 90th are all men of experience and promise.

Major Heath Jackson was born at Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 17th, 1866. He received his early education at Central School, Ottawa, and afterwards at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. For several years he was in business in the East. Coming to Manitoba in 1889 he entered the service of Messrs. G. F. & J.

Galt, the well-known Winniper Wholesale Merchants. In 1895 he became accountant to Messrs, Bulman Bros., Lithographers, and this position he held until the year 1906, when he resigned and embarked in business on his own account. Major Jackson's connection with the military began in 1885, when he was a gunner in the Montreal Garrison Artillery. He was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 90th in 1892, was promoted to Captain in 1895 and received his Majority in 1901. He has taken all the customary courses of infantry officers, and holds a first class infantry certificate as well as one in equitation. Some time ago a course of lectures on subjects military was given in the Fort Osborne Barrarks in Winnipeg, and, among many excellent and interesting lectures, none were more thoroughly appreciated than that by Major Jackson on "The Army and Business." It was the opinion of many competent to judge that had his clear setting forth of the situation re citizen soldiers, their employers and the militia authorities, been put in print and widely circulated it would have have done not a little towards the solution of some of the most serious and difficult problems relating to the auxiliary forces in Canada.



Surgeon-Lieut. J. W. Manchester.

Major William Aird Munro was born on June 12th, 1872, at Toronto. His father is a native of the land of the heather, and, if there is anything in heredity, the junior major of the 90th shows his Scotch descent by more than one marked characteristic. After completing his education at the Toronto Public Schools he entered the service of the Corticelli Silk Company. 'His military career began when he entered as a private in the 48th Highlanders, on its organization, in 1891. In 1892 he received his sergeant's stripes. In May, 1894, he came West to represent his Company in Winnipeg, and joined the 90th as a private. He got his chevrons in the same year and was granted a commission on 13th April, 1895. In December, 1897, he got his company, which, owing to his splendid administrative abilities and genuing military enthusiasm, has ever since been the banner company of the regiment. From 1900 to 1904 he was adjutant of the regiment. In 1903 he was adjutant of the Bisley team and he has always been an enthusiastic marksman. He became major on December 21st, 1905, in succession to Major Billman, on the latter's becoming Lieut.-Colonel of the 90th.

Captain Edwin Stennett Baker, the present Adjutant of the goth Regiment, was born at Houghton-Regis, Bedfordshire, England, on Jan. 22nd, 1868. His early education was received at Cromarty Grammar School and King's College, London. In 1882 he entered the civil service, having been appointed a clerk in the Parliamentary Counsel Office. Two years later, in March, 1884, he came to Canada. For some time he served on the Post Office in the Northwest Territories, being in 1885 and 1886 Assistant Post Master and Assistant Meteorological Observer at Swift Current, Alberta. Leaving the Northwest he went to McGill University, Montreal, where four years later he took his B.A. degree. He entered the service of the Sun Life Assurance Co. in 1890 and at the present time is Manager of that Company for the Province of Manitoba. His military career began in 1886, when he joined the 95th Battalion of Manitoba Grenadiers, where he rose to the rank of sergeant. Coming to Winnipeg in 1893 he was appointed a subaltern of the 90th Regiment, but, owing to stress of business, he resigned his position two years later. He rejoined the regiment as Lieutenant in 1896 and has been one of its most conscientious officers ever since. He took the qualifying short course for a subaltern's certificate at Winnipeg in 1903, being in the same year promoted to the rank of Captain. Some time afterwards he took the course in equitation and received his certificate for that subject as well as the qualifying one for the rank of Major.

He was appointed adjutant of the regiment in June, 1905. Capt. Baker has many excellent qualifications required by the executive officer of a regiment and is exceedingly popular with officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Dr. J. W. Manchester, Surgeon of the 90th, was born in 1869 at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town. When still a boy he came to Canada and entered McGill University, Montreal, from which he graduated M.D. and C.M. at the close of his course. After spending a year as one of the resident physicians in Montreal General Hospital he proceeded to London where he took the degrees of M.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. For a time he studied at the Middlesex General Hospital, after which he went abroad, continuing his medical studies at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. He then returned to Canada but did not enter on a regular medical practice until 1904, when he established himself in Winnipeg as a partner of Dr. W. L. Watt. In 1904 he acted as Surgeon to the 90th Regiment while in camp at Sturgeon Creek, and, on the resignation of Surgeon Lieutenant Milroy, he was appointed Medical Offices to the regiment, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dr. Manchester is a man of wide general culture, and his genial manners and ready courtesy make him a valued acquisition to the regiment.

P.

### Chapter VIII

#### Some Regimental Institutions and Happenings





F all the regimental institutions maintained by the Ninetieth, none are of as much practical military utility, and none have done more to bring credit to the regiment than the Rifle Association. On the 12th June, 1884, a special meeting of the officers was held, and the 90th Battalion Rifle Association was formed with the following officers: President, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy; Vice-Presidents, Majors McMillan and Mackeand; Secretary-Treasurer, Captain William Clark; Council. Lieuts. Worsnop, Bolster, Stewart, McPhillips, and Vick. At this time an effort was made to combine with the Winnipeg Field Battery and the troop of cavalry to secure a practice range within a reasonable distance of the city. On account of being on active service, during the year 1885, no action was taken by the 90th Battalion Rifle Association during that year. In the Ontario Rifle Association Matches of 1884, the 90th team and individual members were extremely successful, as the following lists of results will show:—Gilmour Match with a possible of 35 points: Color Sergt. Mitchell of "F" Company scored 34 points; Sergt. Macklin, 31; Capt. Clark, 28, and Private Gillies, 27. In the Tait Battalion Team Prize, restricted to active Militia of Canada, the prize a challenge cup, donated by Sir Peter Tait, of the value of \$250.co

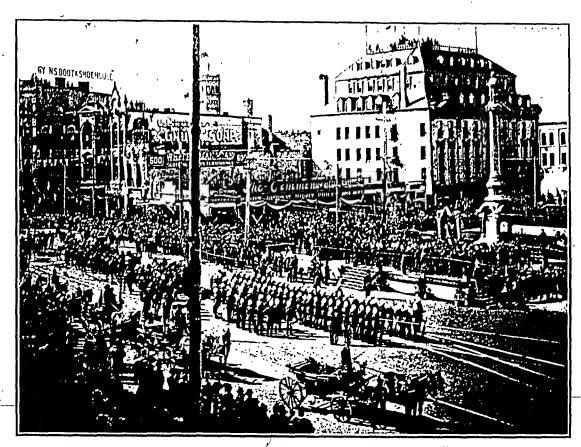
with \$60.00 in cash, the first team of the 90th Battalion scored 634 points. Besides the cup and cash prize for the Battalion, there were seven individual prizes won by members of the team.

In connection with the Wimbledon team of 1885 it is interesting to note that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with Capt. Clark of the 90th (who, it will be remembered, was wounded at Fish Creek), adjutant of the team, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the conduct of the Canadian Militia in the late campaign.

The Rifle Association matches in August, 1886, took place at Stony Mountain, and the shots of the Battalion were strongly represented, and were successful in all the events. The Association Challenge Cup was won by the team of "F" Company under Color Sergt. Mitchell with a total of 369 points, the highest score being Color Sergt. Mitchell's 85. In the Ontario Rifle Association Competition at Toronto in August, 1886, prizes were won by the following members of the 90th in the different competitions:—McDonald Match: Private Gillies, Color Sergt. Mitchell and Sergt. Macklin; in the Gilmour Match: Color Sergt. Mitchell, Private Gillies and Sergt. Macklin; in the Gordon Match: Color Sergt. Mitchell and Private J. Diarmid. The Walker prize and the Tait Brassey prize, also the Gibson prize, were won by Color Sergt. Mitchell,

At the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Matches held at Ottawa, 1886, Color Sergt. Mitchell was second for the Rideau prize, first for the Minister of Militia's prize, and first in the grand aggregate, while Private Gillies was first for the Rideau prize, second for the Manufacturers', second for the Minister of Militia's prize, and second for the grand aggregate.

In 1887, the 90th were well represented at the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting on July 11 and following days by Color Sergt. C. N. Mitchell and Ptc. A. Gillies. Color Sergt. Mitchell won six prizes, aggregating £30 18s. Ptc. Gillies won the Prince of Wales Badge after a tie with Lieut. Heap of the 6th Lancashire. The Prince personally pinned the badge to Ptc. Gillies' breast, and Gillies had the honor of being invited to dinner with his Royal Highness.



ROYAL VISIT OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK TO WINNIPEG Guard of Honor from 90th Regiment at City Hall Square.

In 1890, Staff Sergeant C. N. Mitchell at the D. R. A. won the Governor General's prize, including the Badge and \$250.00.

At the Dominion Rifle Association in Sept., 1899, Capt. Mitchell made 97, one less than the top score, for the Patterson Cup. The London Merchants' Cup the same year was won by the Manitoba Rifle Association Team:—Capt. Mitchell, 90; Capt. J. R. Wynne, 94; Staff Sergeant Inman, 93; Staff Sergeant McKay, 92; Sergt. Gilroy, 84; Sergt. Major Page, 88; Pte. Fleming, 91; Corporal Love, 102; total, 734.

At the D. R. A. Ottawa 1904, Pte. W. H. Youhill won the Governor General's prize with gold medal

and \$250.00, and represented the regiment at Bisley in 1904 and again with Pte. Alex. Blackburn in 1906.

On Nov. 20th, 1903, Major General Lord Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., G.O.C., inspected the officers and non-coms. of the 90th and 13th Field Battery. His Lordship was accompanied by Col. Evans, C.B., Col. Denny, Capt. Newton, and Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Codd. Lord Dundonald expressed his great pleasure that the 90th had won his cup that year which he intended should be kept, not merely to be a challenge cup. He also accepted a photo of the winning team from Lieut.-Col. Chambre. The team con-



BANDMASTER J. JOHNSON, W.O., Bandmaster of 90th Regiment Band for Twenty Years

sisted of Capt J. R. Wynne in command, Sergt - Major J. E. Morley, Sergt. W. H. Youhill, Sergt. W. Simpson, Ptes. H. Sturgeon, George Durrand, Col. Sergt. F. Tinney.

The band, which has had various troubles of its own, continues to be one of the institutions of the regiment. It will be recalled that during the campaign of 1885, the band accompanied the regiment to the front and did excellent service as an ambulance corps. On the return from the West, acting Bandmaster Gooding and several bandsmen resigned, leaving the regiment virtually without a band. Bandmaster J.

Johnson, Royal Marine Artillery, late of H.M.S. Northampton, was appointed on the 15th November, and held the position for 20 years, when he resigned with the rank of warrant officer.

At the time of the Rebellion the band roll was as follows: --Acting Bandmaster H. Gooding, Corp. George Bailey, Corp. F. C. Kennedy and Corp. H. Kirk (the present bandmaster of the 90th), the bandsmen C. O. Broach, W. Buchanan, E. G. Cann, A. T. Crowe, F. J. Dawkins, A. Devitt, G. Downard, E. Green, W. Huntley, C. Kennedy, R. King, Jos. Limoges, J. Raper and J. A. Starrett.

Various athletic and social organizations have existed in the regiment at different times, one of the most noteworthy being the 90th Battalion Lacrosse Club, which for many years, and after as many series of brilliant victories held the proud title of champions of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Regimental institutions which have always been well maintained in the 90th, and have contributed not a little to the excellent regimental spirit existing therein, are the officers' and sergeants' messes. Among



90TH REGIMENT BAND, 1901.

the plate in the officers' mess one piece is of especial interest, namely, the Victoria Rifles Cup, which bears the following inscription:—"This bowl is presented by the Victoria Rifles of Canada to the 90th Rifles of Canada, they being the victors in a contest for the most popular regiment in Canada at the Victoria Rifles Bazaar, Dec., 1886."

Lord Minto was gazetted Honorary Lieut.-Colonel of the 90th Regiment 1st February, 1899. His Excellency has a long military record, which is a matter of history and need not be reputed here, except such parts of it as have had to do with the West and the 90th Regiment. As Viscount Melgund he was General Middleton's Chief of Staff with the Northwest Field Force, and he was closely associated with the officers of the 90th Regiment while at the front. His Excellency told an amusing incident at the 90th Mess tent one evening after he had returned from inspecting some outposts. The night was very dark, and

while walking round, expecting every minute to be challenged by the 90th outposts, with the usual "Halt! who goes there," he was suddenly and quietly told to put up his hands. Finding himself completely helpless, and in unpleasant close proximity to the muzzle of a regulation "Snider," he complied, and the man behind the "Snider" asked him to explain who he was and what he wanted. He again complied; the sentry was satisfied, and promptly handed out the second surprise by quietly saying over his shoulder, "It's all right, Bill," to his mate under cover, who also had a "bead" on the intruder. When Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Ruttan, who was in charge of the regiment when Lord Minto was appointed Governor-General of Canada, requested His Excellency to accept the Honorary Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 90th Regiment, His Excellency was greatly pleased to accept the appointment, and mentioned to Lieut.-Colonel Ruttan his happy memories of the regiment in the 1885 campaign. When some of the Headquarter Staff suggested other regiments nearer the capital Lord Minto said he would prefer the 90th, and when pressed for his reason for such a preference he replied that he had served with them in '85, and found them "a damned good fighting lot."



MAJOR JAMES R. WYNNE, Quartermaster from 1896.

NOTE—Captain James R. Wynne, Quartermaster of the 90th Regiment from the 27th August, 1896, is another veteran of the range of whom the regiment is proud. He served in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 70 and has the General Service Medal with two clasps. Previous to coming to Winnipeg Capt. Wynne was connected with the 5th Royal Scots and the Garrison Artillery, Montreal. His shooting record is a matter of history during the last forly years, and his figure is just as familiar on the ranges at Ottawa and Montreal as at Winnipeg. The genial Quartermaster is Vice-President of the Dominion and Manitoba Provincial Rifle Associations, which in itself speaks volumes for the estimation in which he is held by his fellow whole-souled fanatic, as he is sometimes called by those who do not know and do not realize the amount of work which devolves upon those few regimental officers who appreciate the importance and necessity of musketry instruction to any military organization in training the "young idea how to shoot." Those who have been through the mill will know the importance of the work being done by such officers as Capt. Wynne. "May his shadow never grow less."

A cherished institution in the 90th is "Decoration Day," when not only the 90th as at present constituted, but also the veterans who were out in the Rebellion and the other military units in Winnipeg turn out on parade and decorate with flowers the graves of the men who fell at Batoche and Fish Creek in 1885. This day falls on a Sunday in the middle of May.

One such Decoration Day will describe the most of the others. In 1903 Decoration Day was observed on 17th May, the parade being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Evans, C.B., who had on his staff Lieut.-Col. II. N. Ruttan, Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, Major Swinford and Major Gardiner. The 13th Battery were in command of Capt. W. W. Irwin, the C.M.R. under Lieut. Ketchen, and the 90th under Lieut.-Col. Chambre. The Imperial Medal Association were about 50 strong, and the Army and Navy Veterans about



COLONEL-T. D. B. EVANS, C.B., A.D.C. D.O.C. Military District No. 10.

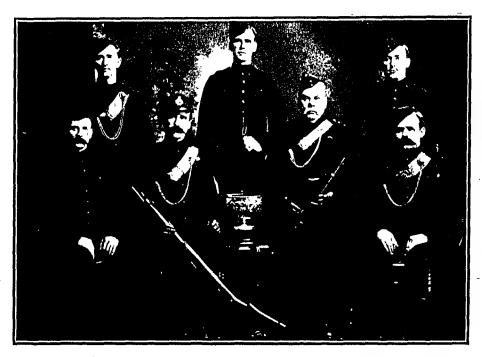
40; the Christ Church Company of the Boys' Brigade also joined the procession. Divine service was held in St. John's Park where the Rev. Canon Coombes read prayers and Dean Matheson (now the Archbishop of Rupert's Land) gave the address. The hymns were accompanied by the 90th Band. Rain began to fall heavily on the march back, but, in spite of all, the marching of the men was particularly steady. Col. Evans in a district memo. congratulated all the troops on their appearance, and steadiness on the march home, but particularly the brass and bugle bands of the 90th.

The general history of the regiment during the past 20 years has not varied materially from that of the other city regiments of Canadian militia. There has been the season of recruiting and drilling every winter, spring and summer, followed by the annual inspection, and that in turn followed generally by the resignation of an officer or two and the granting of discharges to more or less numerous bodies of time-

expired men. There have been the usual social functions in the regimental and company mess rooms, several regimental excursions, and a few parades of an exceptional nature. Some of these call for a brief reference.

The Hon. John Norquay, late Premier of the Province, died suddenly on July 6th, 1889, and a State funeral—the first in Manitoba—took place two days later. The body lay in state in the Assembly Hall of the Legislative Buildings. The service there was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, and the Rev. Canon Matheson. The 90th took an important part in this parade.

Business was suspended and many places were draped in mourning, and the 90th paid the last token of respect to one who, whether in office or out of it, always took a keen interest in, and was a warm friend of the Regiment, and, on several occasions, was instrumental in furthering its interests.



REGIMENTAL RIFLE TEAM
Winners of Dundonald Trophy, D.R.A. Matches 1903.

By regimental order of 21st Sept., 1889, a Guard of Honor, consisting of Capt. Swinford in command, Lieuts. Chambre and Benedict, four sergeants and 100 men, with the band, was detailed for the purpose of being present at the drawing-room to be held by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, at the Parliament Building.

On the 27th May, 1890, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at the C.P.R. Station, Winnipeg, and were met by Lieut.-Gov. Schultz, the Mayor, and other officials. The Duke proceeded to the City Hall, where he received a civic address, and then inspected the joth, who formed the guard of honor on the occasion.

On 26th Sept. 1894, His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Winnipeg, on which occasion the 90th furnished the Guards of Honor at the C.P.R. Station and City Hall,

each of three officers, four sergeants, 100 rank and file, and two bands. On the arrival of the vice-regal party they were received with the customary salute, the band playing the National Anthem.

On Sunday, June 20th, 1897, being the 60th Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession to the Throne, the Battalion held a Church Parade to Holy Trinity Church for the morning service, which was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Fortin. The colours of the old Fort Garry Provisional Battalion presented to the church on the previous Saturday, hung in the chancel.

The 60th Anniversary of H.M. Queen Victoria's Accession to the Throne was celebrated at Winnipeg on June 22, 1897. The proceedings began with a procession, headed by the military as follows:



CAPT. C. N. MITCHELL Retired 1896.

NOTE—Capt. Coulsen N. Mitchell, R.O. is a name that is well known on every rifle range in Canada, and not unknown in the old land. He started his military career as a boy in Scotland, and served with the 13th Regiment and 2nd Q.O.R. before coming to Winnipeg in the early 80's. He served as Color Sergeant in "C" Company 90th Regiment during the "85 campaign, and was afterwards granted a commission in the regiment, which he retained until '96, when he was transferred to the Reserve of Officers with the rank of Captain. Capt. Mitchell has many shooting trophies won at Winnipeg, Ottawa, Wimbledon and Bisley during the last 30 years, and he can still make up an aggregate that is the admiration of all his competitors. He won the Governor-General's Prize at Ottawa, 1890. Capt. Mitchell has done a great deal in the interests of rifle shooting in the regiment, and acted for a number of years as Secretary of the Regimental and Provincial Rifle Associations. In 1895 he was appointed Adjutant of the Canadian Bisley Team, and in 1905 he was appointed to the Council of the D.R.A.

Lieut.-Col Holmes, D.O.C., with Capt. Williams, of the R.C.D., and Capt Short, of the Manitoba Dragoons, on his staff.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Winnipeg Dragoons.

Winnipeg Field Battery.

90th Band.

90th Bugle Band.

90th Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. Ruttan.

Veterans' Association, under Lt.-Col. Boswell and Capt. Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald.

Boys' Brigade, under Rev. C. C. Owen.

Citizens.

Another feature was the children's parade; about 4,000 children marched in fours to Government House, where the Lieut.-Governor presented them with medals. Their marching was admirable, and



RIFLE TEAM OF 90TH REGIMENT 1901.

reflected the greatest credit on Capt. Billman, of the 90th, Drill Instructor to the Public Schools. A review of the troops was afterwards held at Norwood, winding up at noon with a royal salute of 21 guns, and three cheers for the Queen. The Royal Canadian Dragoons distinguished themselves in going past at the gallop, while the work of the 90th was capital.

The 90th had the honor of contributing four non-commissioned officers to the Canadian Contingent despatched to London on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. The regimental detachment consisted of the following:—Sergeant S. B. Nelles (afterwards Captain of "F" Company), Sergeant Jos. Morley (afterwards Sgt.-Major—now retired W.O.), Col.-Sergeant R. M. Harstone. and Corporal A. B. Irvine (afterwards Lieutenant in 90th.) Mr. Irvine also served as lieutenant in the South African Constabulary.

On Tuesday, 25th July, 1899, a garden party was given at Government House for the various visiting cricket teams in the city for the International Cricket Tournament. The 90th Battalion attended in the evening, and marched past amid great enthusiasm.

The Battalion held an excursion to Grand Forks, North Dakota, on August 17th, the same year. The Battalion paraded 327 of all rank at the Drill Hall at 5.30 a.m., and marched to the N.P. Station, where they boarded the train, arriving at Grand Forks about noon. On arrival they marched through the city to the hall set apart as their armoury. About two o'clock the parade was formed, and led by Col. Brown, of-Grand Forks, the regiment marched round town and out to the Entertainment Grounds, where a march past and some manœuvres were gone through under Major Arnold, after which they marched back to the Armoury and parade was dismissed for the day. The Grand Forks people were hospitality itself; and the trip was most enjoyable.

On 21st July, 1900, His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada and Honorary Colonel of the 90th Regiment, arrived in Winnipeg, and was escorted to Government House by a large enthusiastic procession, for which the 90th Regiment furnished guards of honor at the Station and at Government House.

On February 8th, 1901, there was a garrison parade in the Drill Hall for the purpose of attending the Proclamation of King Edward VII. The Royal Canadian Dragoons, under Major Gardiner; the 90th, under Colonel Ruttan, and the 13th F.B.C.A., under Capt. Thompson, were drawn up in hollow square; Major Gardiner, D.O.C., read the Governor-General's Proclamation that the high and mighty Prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh. A Royal Salute was given, also three cheers for the King. There were not a few veterans of the Red River Expedition present who recalled the occasion when Col. Wolseley (now Field Marshal) with 1,200 men unfurled the Union Jack at Fort Garry, and took possessiou in the name of Queen Victoria, on the 24th August, 1870.

The 90th contributed two men to the Canadian contingent despatched to London for the King's Coronation, as follows:—90th Battalion, Q.M.S. Walter McKay, Bugle Major W. Fowle.

From time to time the 90th Battalion has had regimental trips, and outings, but there is nothing in connection with any of these to mark them out from functions of a similar character in connection with other regiments. For several years in succession the Battalion was permitted to go under arms to Grand Forks or Fargo, in the United States, and on all these occasions they received the greatest of hospitality at the hands of the Civil and Military authorities of these two cities.

In Sept., 1905, the 90th, with both its bands, went to Regina and took part in the inauguration of the new Province of Saskatchewan.

# Chapter IX

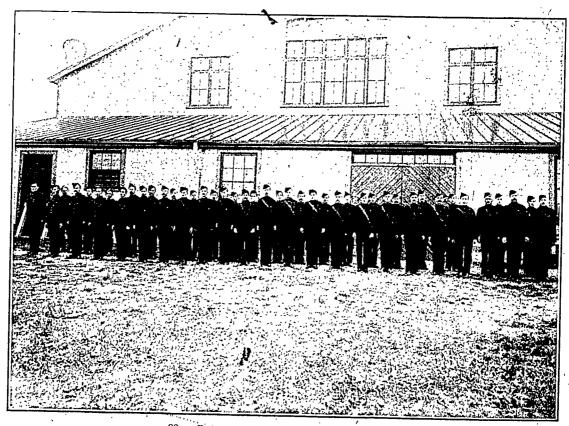
#### The South African War



NE vent stands out conspicuously in the history of the 90th, second only in regimental importance to the Northwest campaign, and that is the South African War and the participation of contingents from the regiment therein.

The Boers began hostilities on 12th October, 1899. The idea of a Canadian Contingent had already been mooted, and on the 15th of October a general order was issued for the recruiting of a force 1,000 strong to serve for six months, the term being liable to be extended for one year. The corps was first intended to consist of separate company units but was finally organized as a complete battalion, known as the Second (Special Service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment Infantry. Colonel Ruttan offered the services of the 90th Regiment, 500 strong. Major Arnold, Capts. Munro, Mackie and Parry, Second Lieut. Walke, and about 40 non-coms. and men received the thanks of the Department for their patriotic offer of services. There was a

very large turnout in the Drill Hall on Oct. 16th when the volunteers from the 90th were inspected by Col. Ruttan and Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Codd, the 90th men who were successful in their efforts to join this, the



90TH REGIMENT TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT, 1890.

First Canadian Contingent to South Africa, being as follows: —Major H. M. Arnold, Sergts. Slean, W. F. Fowle, J. Cook, Louis Ingram, Corpls. J. S. Hammond, S. Roberts, Ptes. A. C. Soper, H. R. Wyatt, Thos. Findlay, G. Holyoake, R. J. Barrett, A. B. Irvine, D. L. Mackeand, H. F. Parker, N. Hughes, H. Johnson, A. Chisholm, E. C. Grover, H. S. P. Edwards (afterwards Lieut. 90th), F. Rumsey, William Welsh, F. B. Rooke, Charles Duncalfe, A. E. Monro, K. Matheson, B. D. Alliston, R. H. Barlow, R. Liston, E. Roberts, S. L. Jones, E. D. W. Thompson, F. W. Foord, J. C. Carnegie, E. Robbins, C. H. Snider, J. P. French, C. A. Mills, P. C. Clough.

A. B. Irvine held a commission in the 90th but he resigned it to enlist as a private.



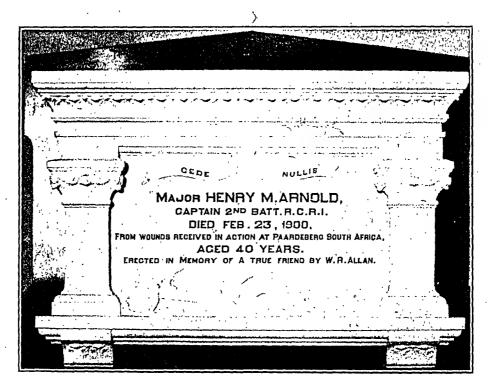
CAPT. T. L. HARTLEY 90th Regiment

Lieutenant 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, S.A.

Of the officers and men the 90th contributed to the First Contingent, Major Arnold was killed in action, and Private R. Liston died of fever.

Major H. M. Arnold was born at St. Catherines, Ont., in 1859, and was educated at Upper Canada College, which he entered in 1872. At the age of 18 he entered the service of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, with which institution he remained until 1882. In that year he left the service of the bank to accept a position with Messrs. Ross and Leacock in Winnipeg. He was a resident of the city of Winnipeg from that time until his departure for South Africa at the time of the Boer War. For some time he was connected with the Eastern Judicial District Board. He joined the 90th on its organization, and was gazetted

2nd Lieutenant provisionally on 9th Nov., 1883, in "D" Company. He left Winnipeg for Qu'Appelle with the headquarters of the Battalion on March 27th, 1885, and served with his company throughout the whole of the 1885 campaign. He was without exception a most popular officer, and on more than one occasion was spoken of by those who were competent to judge as one of the ablest and most active volunteer officers in the Dominion of Canada. When the Boer War broke out, and the First Contingent from the West was being made up, he was one of the first to volunteer, and his services being accepted, he went out to the front. During the short time of his life spent in South Africa he did most valuable service, and made himself beloved by the men under him and by the other regiments that were brigaded with them on the field. He was shot at the Battle of Paardeberg and died from his wounds. When the news of his death reached Winnipeg it produced a feeling of universal regret, and when the memorial service was held for



MEMORIAL TO MAJOR ARNOLD ERECTED IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, WINNIPEG, 1900.

him in All Saints' Church not only was the church crowded, but the grounds outside were filled with an immense crowd of sincere mourners. The service was a peculiarly appropriate one. The present Dean of Rupert's Land read the special prayer and the sermon was preached by Capt. the Rev. R. C. Johnstone, chaplain of the 90th. In losing Major Arnold the 90th lost one who, had he lived, would, in his turn, have succeeded to the command of the regiment on the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Ruttan, and would have been a very popular and efficient commanding officer.

In his official report of the action at Paardeberg, Colonel Otter, commanding the Canadian Battalion wrote:—"After the establishment of the firing line, the enemy's fire was for some time very severe, and Captain Arnold, who at the time was doing most excellent service, was mortally wounded and many others hit. \* \* \* \* The company stretcher-bearers exhibited great pluck, and five of them were among the wounded. Three were wounded in conveying Capt. Arnold from the firing line, the stretcher upon which



MAJOR H. M. ARNOLD

Died 28rd Feb. of wounds received in action at Paardeberg 18th Feb., 1900.

he lay being made a special object of attention by the Boer marksmen. In connection with this incident I must note the courage displayed by Surgeon-Captain Fisset, who, when the stretcher upon which Captain Arnold was being brought to the rear was stopped a short distance from the firing line by the wounding of one of the bearers, went forward and attended to Captain Arnold, and subsequently assisted as a bearer in bringing him to the rear."

On the 4th Jan., 1900, a public farewell was given in the Drill Hall to the Winnipeg Detachment of the First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles (Second Contingent). A platform was creeted and a pro-

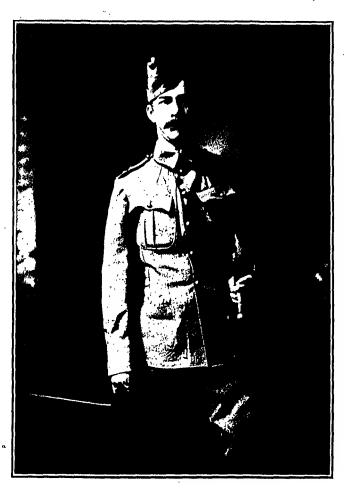


LIEUT. H. R. PAGE 90th Regiment

5th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, S.A. Also Member Brabant's Horse, S.A.

gramme of music interspersed with speeches was given. The popular songs were "Rule Britannia," "Soldiers of the Queen," "Pay, Pay, Pay." Col. Ruttan made a most happy speech. He referred to an incident that happened in 1881 when some British residents in the Transvaal buried the Union Jack in a coffin with the inscription "Resurgam." "These men," said the Colonel, "whom we are sending out are going to the resurrection of that flag." Major Williams, in command of the Winnipeg men, received a splendid ovation, and the crowd sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The Major responded with a characteristic and soldierly speech. The hall was appropriately decorated, and was simply jammed with people,

Surgeon Major Devine of the 90th was appointed to the Second Contingent, reporting to Col. Herchmer at Regina, where he had to assist in recruiting. Dr. Devine was appointed on the contingent with the rank of surgeon-major. Private J. Stone Clarkson, of the 90th Band, also was a member of the Second Contingent. The Second Contingent consisted of the First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles (afterwards the Royal Canadian Dragoons) under Lieut.-Col. Lessard, Lieut.-Col. Evans, second in command, the Second Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles under Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, and a Brigade Division of Royal



CAPT. ERNEST F. MACKIE, D.S.O. Adjutant 90th Regiment 1898-1900

Adjutant Strathcona Horse
Adjutant 4th Regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles, Boer War, 1900.

Canadian Artillery under Lieut.-Col. Drury. Eight nurses accompanied this contingent.

Capt. E. F. Mackie, of the 90th Regiment, was appointed adjutant in Strathcona's Horse, and commanded the First Troop of "A" Squadron. The Stratchconas left Winnipeg on the 12th February, a bitterly cold day. Col. Ruttan and others met the train bringing in the Western men and escorted them to the Drill Hall where they and the Winnipeg men were entertained.

Lieut. A. B. Irvine and Sergt. H. Slean of the 90th served in the South African Constabulary.

The following letter from one of Sergeant Slean's comrades will show how he met death in fighting for his country:

EASTERN TRANSVAAL, Dec. 31, 1901.

To the Sergeant-Major, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles :

Comrades in Arms.—Long ere this will have reached you, you all will have heard of poor Slean's death, but out of respect for a gallant comrade's memory, and also the regiment of which he was once a member, I felt bound to describe in detail the events surrounding it, thinking that you would all be pleased to know exactly how men of the gallant "Ninetieth" gave up their lives for country, flag and duty.



SERGEANT H. SLEAN, 90TH REGIMENT Killed in action, Eastern Transvaal, South African Constabulary.

Boers were reported moving around our camp, and poor Slean accompanied by two men left their outpost to head off two Kaffirs, and in doing this, they caught sight of three Boers, and immediately gave chase. The Boers kept an equal distance for something like two and a half miles, then stopped and lay down in the long grass. Slean and his mates (Medway and Inglis, of Miami, Man.), kept on until within seventy-five yards of their quarry, when they (the Boers) opened fire at short range. It proved to be a trap neatly laid, and our poor fellows found the three were reinforced by twenty, making twenty-three Dutchmen vs. three Canadians. Our men dropped in the grass and started to show Mr. Boer the stuff they were made of. Their little fight lasted about fifteen minutes, during which time Slean's little party killed three Boers outright and drove the party of twenty back, but they returned to it again with strong reinforcements. Seeing this, poor Slean realized that it was all up, but he was game to the last. His last words were, "Don't surrender until your last shell is gone, boys." He fired his, and then got a bullet through the heart. The others were severely wounded, and while unconscious were stripped of every ves-

tige of clothing and left in a burning sun to live or die. I am pleased to say both will live. Inglis has a painful wound in the shoulder, and Medway is hit three times, once in the head, once in the thigh and another ball broke his leg below the knee. While this was happening, a small patrol of thirty of us were mounting in camp. We got out and had five hours desperate fighting against two hundred or more Boers (Lichenberg's-commando). We managed to kill something like nineteen and several are wounded. We were obliged to care for some of their more serious cases, as they have no medical attendance now. Fifteen of our chaps were captured and five wounded, so taking the affair all through firsters were about even. We expect them to attack to-night.

I must close now. I have endeavored to tell you all, how another Ninetieth man died with his bandolier empty, cornered on all sides, but his last words were, "Don't Surrender." "Cede Nullis."

I have the honor to be an old Ninetieth man,

18 Troop, A. Div., Potchefstroom, Transvaal. TROOPER ROBT. McKINNON.



CAPT. J. L. R. PARRY 90th Regiment

Seconded for Service with 3rd Niger Battalion West African Frontier Force

In the 6th Contingent, along with Capt. Mackie, were Capt. T. L. Hartley, Lieut. H. R. Page, Lieut. J. H. Irvine, Sergt. A. P. Smith, and Private H. C. Popham of the 90th.

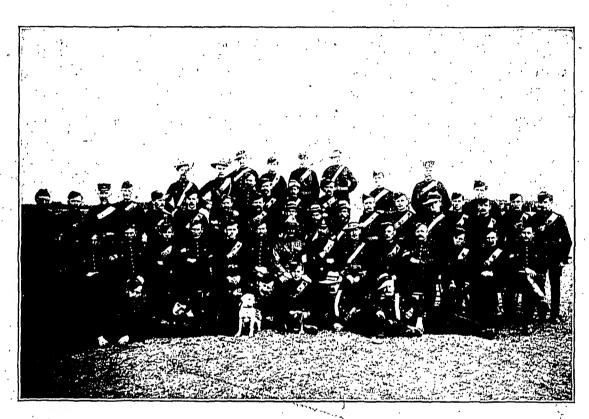
Surgeon Major Devine and Captain Mackie greatly distinguished themselves in South Africa, both being awarded the D.S.O.

When the different contingents were being organized in the West for the South African campaign, not a little of the work in connection with the organization was done by the officers of the 90th. Major Jackson

was sent to Yorkton, Assa., to open a recruiting office for the 4th Contingent, and enlisted a bunch of "riders" and "shots" who would have won honor, had that contingent arrived in Africa in time to participate in the fighting. Major Jackson and his recruits were given a splendid "send-off" by the citizens of Yorkton. There was a church parade, a dinner, and a ball; and then, when the hour for the departure arrived, they were escorted to the train by the Town Band.

After the departure of the Second Contingent on Jan. 8, 1900, Colonel Ruttan took over, by orders from Ottawa, the duties and responsibilities of D.O.C. the 10th District. These duties he discharged in a manner which won the approbation of all concerned.

On 4th December, 1900, a dinner was given at the R.C.D. Mess to Capt. Parry on his departure for West



Non-Commissioned Officers of the Garrison at Sturgeon Creek Camp May 24th, 1904.

Africa, where he had received a commission in the 3rd Niger Battalion of the West African Frontier Force; Including Capt. Parry, the 9oth lost six officers since the outbreak of the South African War—Major Arnold, Surgeon-Major J. A. Devine, Capt. Mackie, and Lieut. A. B. Irvine went to South Africa; Capt. Walke to the Northwest Mounted Police, and Capt. Parry to West Africa, afterwards rising to Commissioner of Police. After the dinner there was an assembly of the officers and men of "D" Company in their quarters, when Capt. Parry was presented with a pair of field glasses. He was then carried to the Officers' Mess, where an "at home" was held in his honor, and Lieut.-Col. Ruttan, on behalf of the officers, presented him with a ring bearing the regimental crest. There was a large turn-out of officers and honorary members of the Mess, and speeches and songs were the order of the evening.

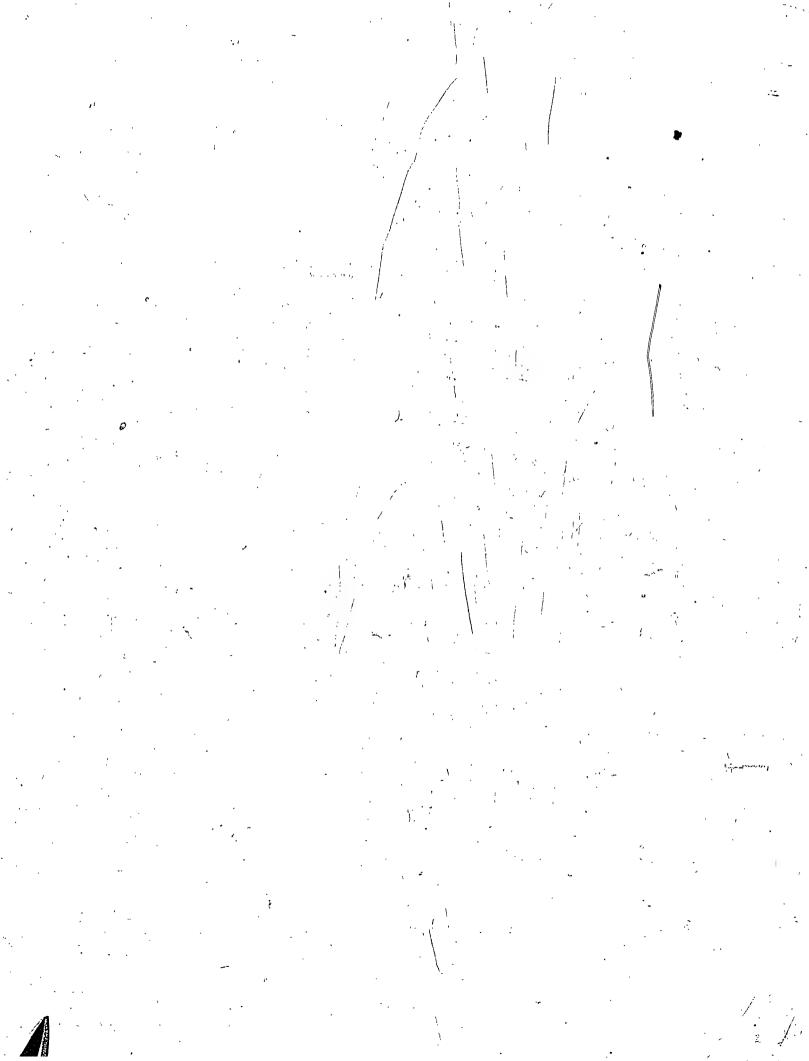
The men of the 1st Contingent arrived back in Winnipeg on December 27th, 1900, under Lieut. Lafferty. The train came in in the morning, and the R.C.D.'s, 13th F.B.C.A., and 90th all paraded to the C.P.R. depot. The reception committee consisted of the Premier, the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Mayor Horace Wilson, Hon. Senator Watson, and other leading men, who welcomed each man personally.

The procession, headed by the 90th Band, went first to Holy Trinity Church, where a short but very impressive service was conducted by His Grace The Archbishop of Rupert's Land. The men then went on to the Drill Hall, where a luncheon was given to the returning men. The Ven. Archdeacon Fortin said grace. In the evening Capt. Douglas, of the Leland Hotel, gave a special dinner in honor of the "Soldiers of the Queen." About 35 members of the Contingent were present. Later on a most enthusiastic reception was held at Drill Hall. Capt. Carruthers was in the chair, and among those present on the platform were His Honor the Lieut.-Gov., the Hon. D. H. McMillan, Sir Chas. Tupper, The Hon. R. P. Roblin, Lieut.-Col. Ruttan, His Worship the Mayor, etc., etc. Addresses of welcome were made by the chairman, the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Charles Tupper, Premier Roblin and Colonel Ruttan. Lieut. Lafferty received an ovation and musical honors.

The 2nd Contingent (Can. Mounted Rifles) under Major Williams, arrived in Winnipeg on Sunday, Jan. 13th, 1901, and were also given a most enthusiastic reception. The 90th, R.C.D.'s and 13th Field Battery paraded to the C.P.R. depot in the morning on the arrival of the train. The whole parade proceeded to Grace Church for Divine Service; and thence to the Drill Hall for luncheon. Appropriate speeches were made by several leading men, the most noteworthy being that of Father Lewis Drummond, S.J.

In fact, in no part of the British dominions was there a more earnest manifestation of loyal enthusiasm aroused by the Boer War than in Winnipeg. And Winnipeg's sons in the various Canadian contingents did honor to their city and displayed in South Africa the same soldierly qualities of obedience to orders and courage in battle as gained so much distinction for the 90th in the campaign on the Saskatchewan in 1885.

No doubt the same excellent spirit which men of the goth displayed in two very trying campaigns in widely separated parts of the world-wide Empire of Britain still exists, and will continue to exist, and whether the regiment is called upon, as in the past, either to perform service on Canadian soil, in direct defence of this Canada of ours, or to uphold the honor of the Empire's flag, in distant lands, it will be found ready to do its duty, and to do it well and cheerfully.



#### LIST OF OFFICERS

- WILLIAM NASSAU KENNEDY. Appointed Lt.-Col. on organization of the regiment Nov. 9th, 1883. Had previously served in Winnipeg Field Battery as L'.-Col. May 3rd, 1877. Saw active service in Fenian Raid (medal). Red River Expedition (medal). Nile Expedition (medal and star). Died May 3rd, 1885.
- Daniel Hunter McMillan. Appointed Major Nov. 9th, 1883. Active service in Fenian Raid (medal). Red River Expedition (medal and clasp). Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired with rank of Capt. Oct. 17th, 1884. Afterwards Lt.-Col. 91st Battalion.
- ALFRED MACKEAND. First appointment made November 9th, 1883. Major March 26th, 1884. Lt.-Col. May 3rd, 1885. Active service in Northwest Rebellion (medal). Died Feb. 14th, 1887.
- CHRISTOPHER FORTESCUE FORREST. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Major May 3rd, 1885. Active service in Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank Nov. 29th, 1889.
- Henry Norlande Ruttan. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883, Major Feb. 14th, 1887. Lt. Col. Dec. 21st, 1895. Active service in Fenian Raid (medal). Northwest Rebellion (medal), Long Service Decoration. Transferred to Reserve of Officers Dec. 21st, 1900.
- Walter Alexander Wilkes. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1889. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank May 13th, 1887, afterwards commanded 38th Regiment.
- ARTHUR JOHN DALZEL BLYTH. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned March 28th, 1884.
- WILLIAM MURDOCH. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned June 13th, 1884.
- WILLIAM CLARK. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Major April 18th, 1890. Active service Northwest Rebellion, wounded (medal). Adjutant Wimbledon Team 1885. Retired Oct. 9th, 1890.
- CHARLES MUSGRAVE BOSWELL. Appointed Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Major Oct. 17th, 1884. Lt -Col. Feb. 14th, 1887. Served as Adjutant from Nov. 9th, 1883, to Oct. 18th, 1884. Active service Fenian Raid (medal). Northwest Rebellion (medal). Mentioned in despatches both at Fish Creek and Batoche (horse shot). Long Service Decoration, Long Service Medal. A.D.C. to Gov.-General 1887 to 1895. Lt.-Col. on Reserve of Officers from Feb. 14th, 1887. Resigned retaining rank Dec. 21st, 1895.
- ARTHUR HERBERT WHITCHER. Appointed (Hon.) Capt. Nov. 9th, 1883, served as Paymaster. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Reverted to retired list of Captains March 21st, 1890.

- HERBERT SWINFORD. Appointed Capt. Nov. 0th, 1883.
  Major (Hon.) April 25th, 1896. Served as Quartermaster and Paymaster. Active service Fenian Raid (medal). Red River Expedition (medal). Northwest Rebellion (medal). Long Sorvice Decoration. Resigned retaining honorary rank of Major April 10th, 1901.
- EDWIN ROBERT ROGERS. Appointed Lt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned April 18th, 1884.
- CHARLES WILLOUGHBY HENRY PAGE. Appointed. Lt.
  Nov. 9th, 1883. / Resigned Oct. 17th, 1884, to join Nile
  Expedition, where he was in charge of one of the River
  boats (medal and star with clasps). Distinguished
  Service Order Decoration.
- HERBERT BOLSTER. Appointed Lt. Nov. 9th, 1883.
  Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Left
  Limits Oct. 22nd, 1886.
- CHARLES ARTHUR WORSNOP. Appointed Lt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Capt. March 23rd, 1885. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank Aug. 5th, 1887. Afterwards appointed Lt.-Col. 6th Regiment.
- KENNETH NATHANIEL LOGAN McDonald. Appointed Lt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned March 28th, 1884.
- WILLIAM WALLACE MCMILLAN. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Retired March 23rd, 1885.
- Sydney Clutterbuck Vick. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Lt. Oct. 17th, 1884. Resigned March 23rd, 1885.
- GEORGE WILSON STEWART. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Lt. Oct. 17th, 1884. Capt. May 13th, 1887. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank August 5th, 1887.
- WILLIAM ELLIOTT MACARA, First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned April 18th, 1884.
- HENRY MITTLEBERGER ARNOLD. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Lt. Oct. 22nd, 1886. Capt. Aug. 5th, 1887. Major Oct. 9th, 1890. Served as Adjutant from April 20th, 1887, to Oct. 9th, 1890. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Served in Boer War, South Africa, with the 2nd R.C.R. Wounded at Paardeberg Feb. 18th, 1900. Died 25th Feb., 1900.
- NORMAN HOLLARD MURDOCH. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned April 18th, 1884.
- JOHN MCBETH. First appointment Nov. 9th, 1883. Resigned March 3rd, 1885.
- GEORGE TURNER ORTON. Appointed Surgeon with rank of Major Nov. 9th, 1883, Surgeon-Major with rank of Lt.-Col., May 31st, 1892. Served in Fenian Raid (medal). Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned retaining honorary rank of Surgeon Lt.-Col. Dec. 31st, 1897.

- JAMES WILLIAM WHITEFORD. Appointed Assistant Surgeon with rank of Lt. Nov. 9th, 1883. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Died March 1st, 1889.
- THOMAS J. E. SCOONES. Appointed March 28th, 1884.
  Previous service in Matabeleland 1878. Resigned
  March 23rd, 1885.
- EUGENE GASPARD PICHE. Appointed Capt. March 28th, 1881. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned Oct. 22nd, 1886. Afterwards Lt.-Col. 83rd Regiment.
- ROBERT JONES WHITLA, Appointed Lt. Aug. 20th, 1884. Capt. Oct. 17th. 1884. Served as Quarter-master. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned with honorary rank of Major June 13th, 1896.
- GEOFFRY HENRY WALKER. First appointment April 18th, 1884. Resigned Oct. 17th, 1884.
- ALBERT EDWARD MCPULLIPS. First appointment Aug. 20th, 1884. Lt. Jan. 8th, 1886. Capt. Aug. 5th, 1887. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank April 18th, 1890.
- CHARLES SWINFORD. First appointment Oct. 17th, 1884, Active service Northwest Rebellion. Died April 30th, 1885, of wounds received in action at Fish Creek April 24th, 1885.
- ZACHRAY TAYLOR WOOD. Appointed Lt. 23rd March, 1885. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned Aug. 25th, 1885. Was afterwards Commissioner of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Yukon District.
- LAWRENCE BUCHAN. Appointed Capt. March 23rd, 1885, Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal), mentioned in dispatches. Appointed to Company of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, Aug. 15th, 1885. Afterwards Colonel of permanent forces. Now District Officer Commanding Military Districts 5, 6, and 7.
- Hugh John MacDonald. Appointed Lt. March 23rd, 1885. Capt. May 27th, 1885. Active service Fenian Raid (medal). Red River Expedition (medal). Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank March 1st, 1889. Saw service in Zululand and Ashantee.
- REGINALD LAMPTON SEWELL. First appointment March 23rd, 1885. Lt. May 27th, 1885. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned Jan. 8th, 1886.
- GERALD FRANCIS BROPHY. First appointment Sept. 7th, 1885. Lt. Jan. 8th, Adjutant 1886. Capt. Aug. 6th, 1887. Had previously been Adjutant of Gov.-General's Foot Guards. Retired retaining rank Nov. 20th, 1889. Was afterwards Lt.-Col. 91st Regiment.
- JOHN ALPHONSE HEALY. First appointment made June 30th, 1886. Lt., Oct. 22nd, 1886. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Left Limits March 1st, 1889.
- Franklin Robert Jackes. First appointment March 20th, 1886. Lt. Oct. 22nd, 1886. Served in Northwest Rebellion as Sergt. of C Company. Wounded at Fish Creek. Left Limits April 7th, 1887.
- Frederick Charles Campbell. Appointed Lt. March 23rd, 1885. Capt. May 13th, 1887. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank Nov. 29th, 1889.
- RICHARD CARVEY LAURIE. First appointment March 23rd, 1885. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Left Limits Jan. 29th, 1886. Was afterwards Major in Strathcona Horse.

- HUGH DAVID TULLOCH, First appointment March 20th, 1886. Lt. April 29th, 1887. Capt. March 1, 1880. Served Northwest Rebellion as Sergt, of B Company (medal). Retired retaining rank June 20th, 1891.
- LACHLAN CAMPIELL MCTAVISH. First appointment March 5th, 1886. Acted as Quartermaster Northwest Rebellion 1885. Afterwards appointed Lt. of F Company (medal). Left Limits March 1st, 1889.
- MARK ROBERT CURRIE. First appointment Dec. 14th, 1886. Lt. May 13th, 1887. Lt. 91st Regiment. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Left Limits June 26th, 1891.
- JAMES HENRY HOWDEN. First appointment April 16th, 1887. Lt. May 13th, 1887. Capt. Nov. 20th, 1889. Was Sergt, in C Company. Active service Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank June 26th, 1891.
- LEWIS WILLIAM GEORGE BROUGHALI. First appointment April 18, 1887. Lt. Aug. 5th, 1887. Capt. Nov. 20th, 1889. Retired retaining rank July 22nd, 1892.
- ARTHUR HENRY TALROT. First appointment March 31st, 1887, Lt. Aug. 5th, 1887. Left Limits April 18th, 1890.
- HENRY EDWARD MACDONELL. First appointment April 20th, 1887. Lt. March 1st, 1889. Color Sergt, 95th Regiment during Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned Oct. 31st, 1800.
- HUNT WALSH ALAN CHAMBRE. First appointment March 1st, 1889. Lt. July 12th, 1880. Capt. April 18th, 1890. Major May 16th, 1896. Lt. Col. Dec. 21st, 1900. Active service in Northwest Rebellion with 95th Regiment (medal). Transferred to Reserve of Officers Dec. 21st, 1905.
- THOMAS SMITH. First appointment March 1st, 1889. Lt. Nov. 20th, 1889. Sergt. of F Company, Northwest Rebellion (medal). Deceased March 21st, 1900.
- ROBERT EVANS YOUNG. First appointment March 1st, 1880. Sergt. of C Company Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned April 18th, 1800.
- CHARLES LEWIS BENEDICT. First appointment March 1st, 1886. Left the Limits April 25th, 1896.
- HENRY YARWOOD BALDWIN. Assistant-Surgeon March 1st, 1889. Was Assistant-Surgeon to Northwest Mounted Police before joining the 90th Regiment. Left Limits April 25th, 1896.
- HARRY HERCULES ROWLEY. First appointment Aug. 7th, 1891. Lt. Dec. 24th, 1891. Capt. Dec. 16th, 1802. Resigned retaining rank April 25th, 1896. Was made Capt. on Reserve of Officers from Dec. 10th, 1802.
- JOHN MCLAREN. First appointment Aug. 26th, 1889. Lt. Nov. 29th, 1889. Capt. April 18th, 1899. Retired retaining rank Dec. 11th, 1892.
- WILLIAM FREDERIC GODSON. First appointment Feb. 20th, 1890. Lt. March 21st, 1890. Left Limits April 24th, 1891.
- ALEXANDER THOMAS OGILVIE. First appointment June 16th, 1890. Lt. July 11th, 1890. Left Limits June 20th, 1891. Afterwards Major of R.C.A.
- DUNCAN DANIEL STEWART. First appointment June 16th, 1890. Lt. July 11th, 1890. Capt. June 26th, 1891. Was private in F Company. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank June 8th, 1894. Was made Capt. of Reserve of Officers from the 26th of June, 1891.

- ELMRS JOHN STRELE. First appointment June 16th, 1800. Lt. April 24th, 1801. Capt. June 20th, 1801. Was Sergt. of A Company. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Retired retaining rank April 20th, 1804.
- WILLIAM MANN FISHER. Appointed Paymaster March 21st, 1800. Resigned July 22nd, 1802.
- JAMES DAVIDSON SCOTT. Appointed Lt. June 16th, 1800. Capt. July 22nd, 1892. Was Sergt. of B Company, Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned April 20th, 1894.
- Francis Henry Allardyce. First appointment June 16th, 1890. Lt. Oct. 31st, 1890. Capt. July 22nd, 1892. Died Dec. 27th, 1897.
- Tom Waldeman Goulding. First appointment August 7th, 1891. Lt. Dec. 24th, 1891. Capt. April 7th, 1893. Northwest Rebellion (medal). Resigned June 1st, 1895.
- THOMAS HOWARD BILLMAN. Lt. Nov. 28th, 1890. Capt. Sept. 18th, 1891. Major March 5th, 1901. Lt.-Col. Dec. 21st, 1905. Served as Adjutant Nov. 28th, 1890, 'to Dec. 13th, 1898. Now commanding 90th Regiment.
- GEORGE MACDONALD LANG. First appointment June 16th, 1892. Lt. July 22nd, 1892. Capt. April 20th, 1894. Left Limits June 1st, 1895. Afterwards Capt. Corps of Guides.
- GEORGE MUNRO MCIVER. First appointment April 24th, 1891. Deceased May 16th, 1896.
- ROBT. LARTER MEADOWS. First appointment Feb. 1st, 1892. Lieut. April 22nd, 1892. Capt. April 20th, 1894. Deceased March 9th, 1895.
- WILLIAM ANDREW MACHAFFIE. First appointment June 12th, 1892. Lieut. July 22nd, 1892. Capt. April 7th, 1893. Served in Northwest Rebellion as private in Q.O.R. (medal). Retired retaining rank April 25th, 1896.
- COULSON NICHOLAS MITCHELL. First appointment June 16th, 1892. Lieut. July 22nd, 1892. Capt. June 8th, 1894. Color-Sergeant of F. Company, Northwest Rebellion (medal). Adjt. Bisley Team, 1895. Long Service Decoration. Transferred to Reserve of Officers April 20th, 1899.
- THOMAS HENRY VERNER. First appointment June 16th, 1892. Lieut. Dec. 16th, 1892. Capt. March 9th, 1895. Resigned April 25th, 1896.
- Augustus Mills. Capt. Oct. 28th, 1892. Red River Expedition (medal). Northwest Rebellion with 91st Regiment (medal). Transferred to Reserve of Officers Nov. 21st, 1893.
- Donald Sutherland. Lieut. Oct. 28th, 1892. Northwest Rebellion with 91st Regiment (medal). Resigned April 21st, 1893.
- JOHN ALEXANDER MACHRAY. First appointment Oct. 28th, 1892. Resigned April 21st, 1893.
- JOHN McDonald. First appointment 16th Dec., 1892.
  Private in F Company. Northwest Rebellion (medal).
  Retired April 19th, 1807.
- HEATH JACKSON. First appointment 16th Dec., 1892. Lieut. March 9th, 1895. Capt. June 1st, 1895. Major June 28th, 1901.
- ARTHUR THOMAS LAWSON. First appointment Dec. 16th, 1892. Left Limits April 25th, 1896.
- JOHN O. HICKMAN. First appointment April 7th, 1893. Left Limits April 25th, 1896.

- JOHN HENRY MULVEY. First appointment June 18th, 1894. Lieut. March 9th, 1895. Capt. June 1st, 1895. Resigned Oct. 8th, 1900.
- JAMES DUNCAN IRVINE. First appointment June 18th,
   1894. Lieut. March 9th, 1895. Capt. May 18th, 1896.
   Transferred to Reserve of Officers April 18th, 1899.
- CHARLES SIMPSON WILSON. First appointment June 18th, 1894. Lieut. March 9th, 1895. Left Limits April 25th, 1896.
- ERNEST WALLACE MOLTKE MERMAGEN. First appointment June 18th, 1894. Lieut. March 9th, 1895. Capt. July 8th, 1896. Transferred to Reserve of Officers April 18th, 1899.
- EDWIN STENNET BAKER. First appointment June 18th, 1894. Retired April 25th, 1896.
- EDWIN STENNET BAKER. First appointment May 21st, 1901. Lieut. Aug. 20th, 1902. Capt. Oct. 17th, 1903. Adjutant 20th June, 1905.
- FREDERIC JOHN BOULTON. First appointment July 6th, 1895. Lieut. May 16th, 1896. Resigned Oct. 12th, 1896.
- WILLIAM AIRD MUNRO. First appointment 13th April, 1895. Lieut. May 16th, 1896. Capt. Dec. 27th, 1897.
   Major Dec. 21st, 1905. Adjt. June 28th, 1901; April 27th, 1901. Adjt. Bisiey Team 1903.
- ANDREW DOUGLAS McLean. First appointment July 6th, 1805. Lieut. May 16th, 1890. Resigned June 9th, 1898.
- ROLAND C. BROWN. First appointment June 1st, 1895. Resigned Dec. 29th, 1896.
- JAMES GRAHAM HARVEY. First appointment April 25th, 1896. Resigned Aug. 27th, 1806.
- JAMES LEWIS ROWAN PARRY. First appointment Nov. 30th, 1896. Lieut. Dec. 27th, 1897. Capt. April 18th, 1899. Seconded for service with West African Niger forces April 10th, 1901. Transferred to Reserve of Officers June 23rd, 1906.
- EDMUND LALLY HOWELL. First appointment May 16th, 1896. Left Limits June 30th, 1898.
- EDWIN STENNETT BAKER. First appointment July 8th, 1896. Retired Sept. 29th, 1899.
- JOHN ROBINSON BENSON. First appointment Nov. 80th, 1806. Lieut. Dec. 27th, 1897. Left Limits May 11th, 1899.
- JAMES REYNOLDS WYNNE. Appointed Quartermaster and Honorary Capt. Aug. 27th, 1896. Long Service Decoration. Active service, Fenian Raid (medal).
- ALBERT WALKER. First appointment Aug. 27th, 1896. Private in F Company Northwest Rebellion (medal). Left Limits May 27th, 1899.
- ERNEST FORD MACKIE. First appointment Nov. 30th, 1806. Lieut. Dec. 27th, 1897. Capt. May 11th, 1899. Served as Adjt. Dec. 13th, 1808; March 30th, 1901. Active service, Boer War in South Africa, served as Adjt. in Strathcona's Horse and 4th R.C.M.R. Distinguished Service Order Decoration and medal. Appointed to Commission in Royal Canadian Dragoons April 1st, 1901.
- POYNTER STANDLEY. First appointment Nov. 30th, 1896. Lieut. Dec. 27th 1897. Resigned Nov. 18th, 1899. Afterwards Lt. 5th R.C.M.R., South Africa.

- JAMES HENRY MCCARTHY. First appointment Aug. 31st, 1898. Lieut. May 11th 1899. Capt. Oct. 8th, 1900. Resigned May 14th, 1903.
- HENRY HAVELOCK CHOWN. Appointed Surgeon-Major April 9th, 1898. Resigned April 10th, 1901.
- JOHN ARTHUR SHEPFARD. First appointment June 20th, 1898. Deceased.
- RICHARD FRANK SHERWARD RING. First appointment Oct. 31st, 1898. Left Limits June 7th, 1900.
- JOHN SCOTT KERR. First appointment Oct. 31st, 1898. Left Limits June 7th, 1900.
- Andrew Balfour Irvine. First appointment Aug. 3rd, 1899. Sergeant Diamond Jubilee Contingent, 1897. Active service Boer War in South Africa; served with 2nd Batt. R.C.R. and S.A. Constabulary (medal, four clasps). Retired to enlist in 2nd Batt. R.C.R., Oct. 20th, 1899. Reinstated as 2nd Lieut. Dec. 31st, 1900. Appointed to Commission in S.A. Constabulary, April 1st, 1901.
- THOMAS LLEWELLYN METCALFE. First appointment April 18th, 1800. Retired Oct. 8th, 1900.
- NORMAN CECIL OGILVIE. First appointment April 18th, 1800. Transferred to 5th Royal Scots.
- WILLIAM MACDONALD, First appointment Aug. 3rd, 1890. Left limits June 7th, 1900.
- EUGENE RICHARD. First appointment April 18th, 1809. Retired Oct. 8th, 1000.
- WILLIAM MACKENZIE WALKE. First appointment Aug. 3rd, 1899. Lieut. June 7th, 1900. Capt. Oct. 8th, 1900. Acted as Adjt. 1900. Resigned commission to accept Inspectorship of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, April 10th, 1901.
- ARTHUR ELVIN BURCH. First appointment May 27th, 1899. Left limits April 10th, 1901.
- JAMES ARTHUR DEVINE. Appointed Surgeon-Lieut. June 15th. 1899. Served as Surgeon-Major in 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, Boer War, South Africa; also Surgeon-Major in 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. Queen's Medal and Distinguished Service Order Decoration. Afterwards Principal Medical Officer, Military District No. 10.
- CHARLES PILSWORTH BELL. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Lieut. Oct. 8th, 1900. Capt. April 10th, 1901.
- FRANK BATE DUDLEY LARKEN. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Licut. Oct. 8th, 1900. Capt. April 10th, 1901. Resigned March 29th, 1902.
- THOMAS LEONARD HARTLEY. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Lieut. Oct. 8th, 1900. Capt. April 10th, 1901. Active service Boer War, South Africa, in 5th Regiment C.M.R. 1902.
- GEO. KNIGHT KILLAM. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Lieut. Oct. 8th, 1900. Capt. Dec. 12, 1901.
- JOHN BETHUNE BEACH. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Lieut. Oct. 8th, 1900. Left Limits April 10, 1901.
- Allison Smith. First appointment May 1, 1900. Lieut. Oct. 8, 1900. Resigned April 10, 1901.
- GEORGE CLEVELAND JONES. First appointment May 1st, 1900. Lieut. April 10th, 1901. Capt. Dec. 12th, 1901. Left Limits June 14, 1903.

- Hugh Phillipps. First appointment June 29th, 1901. Lieut. Dec. 12th, 1901. Capt. Aug. 20th, 1902. Resigned April 1st, 1904.
- Hugh Phillipps. Lieut. April 1st, 1906.
- ERNEST STUDDY HARRISON. Paymaster and Honorary Capt. April 10th, 1901. Resigned April 21st, 1906.
- THOMAS MACKETCHIE MILROY. Surg.-Lieut, Apr. 10th, 1901. Retired June 13th, 1904.
- STEPHEN BELL NELLES. First appointment April 10th, 1901. Lieut. July 15th, 1901. Capt. March 20th, 1902. Sergeant Diamond Jubilee Contingent 1807 (medal). Appointed Paymaster 20th April, 1906. Resigned 16th June, 1906.
- HARRY ROUTHWELL PAGE. First appointment June 20th, 1901. Lieut. Dec. 12th, 1901. Capt. Oct. 17th, 1903. Active service Boer War, South Africa, served in Brabant's Horse, 1809 (medal, five clasps), and 5th Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1902.
- CHARLES ERNEST ARMSTRONG. First appointment June 29th, 1901. Lieut. Dec. 12th, 1901. Resigned Oct. 17th, 1903.
- HARRY MARSHALL ERSKINE EVANS. First appointment June 29th, 1901. Lieut. Dec. 12th, 1901. Capt. Oct. 17th, 1903. Transferred to Reserve of Officers April 23rd, 1906.
- KARL NORE SKJOLD. First appointment April 10th, 1901. Lieut. Aug. 20th, 1902.
- ROBERT BURNS HERON. First appointment April 27th, 1901. Left limits March 13th, 1902.
- REV. ROBERT CUTHBERT JOHNSTONE. Appointed Honorary Chaplain April 27th, 1901.
- CLAYTON MUNRO WEISS. First appointment April 10th, 1901. Left Limits Dec. 6th, 1902.
- CLARENCE DICKINSON. First appointment Feb. 15th, 1902.
   Lieut. Aug. 20th, 1902. Capt. April 25th, 1904. Resigned April 22nd, 1905.
- HAROLD SIDNEY PARKER EDWARDS. First appointment Feb. 15th, 1902. Lieut. Aug. 29th, 1902. Private R.C R. South African War (medal). Left Limits April 26th, 1904.
- WILLIAM LESLIE FOOTE. First appointment Feb. 15th, 1902. Lieut. Aug. 20th, 1902. Resigned April 23rd, 1906.
- GORDON MACDONALD THOMSON. First appointment Feb. 15th, 1902. Lieut. Aug. 20th, 1902. Captain April 1st, 1906.
- WILLIAM GOWINLOCKE BENSON. First appointment Mar. 29th, 1902. Lieut. Oct. 17th, 1903. Resigned May 21st, 1906.
- G. S. LAING. First appointment March 29th, 1902. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Resigned Dec. 12th, 1905.
- CHARLES ROBERT MUTTLEBURY. First appointment March 29th, 1904. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Capt. April 1st, 1906.
- WILLIAM HENRY CALCOTE CHAMBRE. First appointment Aug. 29th, 1902. Lieut. Oct. 17th, 1903. Resigned Feb. 17th, 1905.
- ERNEST NEVILLE PAGE. First appointment Aug. 29th, 1902. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Capt. 1st April, 1906.

- JOHN WILLIAM ALLAN. First appointment Dec. 22nd, 19-2, Resigned Dec. 28th, 1908. 2nd R.C.M.R., South Africa.
- Robert Walker Paterson. First appointment Dec. 6th. 1002. Lieut. April 20th, 1004. Cap., April 1st, 1906.
- THOMAS LLOYD EDMUNDSON, First appointment Dcc. 6th, 1902. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Resigned Feb. 17th, 1905.
- HERBERT CLINTON HOUSTON, First appointment May 14th, 1903, Resigned March 17th, 1901.
- WILLIAM JAMES SISLER. First appointment May 14th, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904.
- ALONZO HENRY BROUNCHER. First appointment July 2nd, 1903. Name removed Feb. 22nd, 1904.
- THOMAS FORD JACKSON. First appointment July 2nd, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Resigned Feb. 17th, 1905.
- G. L. JENNINGS. First appointment, transferred from 37th Regt. March 1st, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904. Resigued April 25th, 1906. Afterwards Inspector R.N.W.M.P.
- CHARLES RAPELIE HILL. First appointment Oct., 17th, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904.
- DONALD FRASER. First appointment Oct. 17th, 1903. Licut. April 20th, 1904. Resigned June, 2nd, 1905.

- GEORGE DURRAND. First appointment Oct. 17th, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904.
- DUDLRY DE COURCY HUTCHINSON. First appointment Oct. 17th, 1903. Lieut. April 20th, 1904.
- Cyril Franklin Blanchard. First appointment March 14th, 1904. Lieut. April 20th, 1904.
- JOHN WILLIAM MANCHESTER, First appointment June 18th, 1904. Surg.-Lieut.
- ARTHUR WILLIAM MORLEY. First appointment April 1st, 1905. Lieut. May 9th, 1905.
- EDGAR FERGUSON HUGHES. First appointment April 1st, 1905. Lient. May 9th, 1005.
- JOSEPH DEVEREUX SUFFIELD. First appointment April 1st, 1905. Lieut. June 11th, 1900.
- GEORGE WILLIAM NORTHWOOD. First appointment Dec. 1st, 1905. Lieut. June 11th, 1906.
- FREDERICK JAMES DINGWALL. First appointment April 1st, 1906. Lieut. June 11th, 1906.
- ARTHUR HENRY STRAFFORD STEAD. First appointment April 1st, 1906. Licut, June 11th, 1906.
- RALPH RUSSELL JAMES BROWN. First appointment April 20th, 1906. Lieut. June 11th, 1906.
- JOHN HINTON ROACH. First appointment April 20th, 1908.
- WILLIAM JAMES WRIGHT. Honorary Major and Paymaster July 9th, 1906. Transferred from 41st Regt.



### What Eaton's Coming to the West Meant

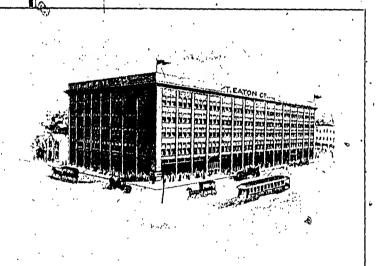
A private enterprise and a public institution are two rather contradicting terms but are harmonously blended in the business of the T. Enton Company, Limited, of Toronto and Winnipeg.

Private capital operates the business. A private company conducts it, but beyond this it is as much a public institution as is the Canadian House of Commons in the sense that it is operated in the interests of the whole community of Canadia.

The business was started in a small way by Timothy Enton in 1869, and since then it has developed and grown until it has reached the proud position it occupies to-day, that of being Canada's greatest store and a potent factor in reducing the cost of living all over the country.

or the country.

The immense superstruction is reared on a foundation strong enough and comprehensive enough to permit of unlimited-sion. The foundation principles can be briefly summed up in cash dealings and honesty.



Cash dealings mean saving at both ends, Manufacturers are ready to offer big inducements for the ready money, and by selling for cost all losses from bad debts, an inevitable part of the credit system, are avoided. Honesty in its true sense means fair profits, one price and no discrimination; and that was Mr. Eaton's interpretation of the word.

As the volume of trade increased new ways of saving money opened up. At first goods were bought from middlemen or jobbers, and, of course, their profits had to be added to the manufacturers' prices; later on the T. Eaton Co., Limited, went direct to the manufacturers so that their selling prices were one small profit added to the makers' price.

price.

Then, to still further improve the buying facilities, permanent gurchasing offices were established in London and Paris and manned with Canadians familiar with the needs of the Canadian people. These staffs, always close to the great manufacturing centres, the great centres of fashion, are ever ready to take advantage of any opportunities that are offered, to keep the company posted on all new fashions, and to advise the buyers who frequently visit the European markets.

who frequently visit the European markets.

The next move was to engage in manufacturing. Being dependent on others for the immense quantities of ready-to-wear garments that were handled was not satisfactory. The material was not always what was desired; the workmanship was sometimes inferior, and the makers' profit had to most improved machinery obtainable was installed. These were added to from time to time until they have become the largest and most thoroughly equipped in the world that sell their entire output direct to the wearers.

As has been intimated, the influence of the business is not confined to the local centres of Toronto and Winnipeg. By means of a thoroughly equipped mail order system the service of the city store is possible to the dwellers of the most remote parts of Canada. The entalogues that are issued periodically and sent on request, describe the goods that we sell, and, to still further assist in making selections, samples are sent on request also.

Then, when the order arrives it is filled with the greatest of care and shipped with the utmost dispatch. Every care is taken to avoid mistakes and expedite deliveries, and if the goods do not open to the satisfaction of the customer, there is always the privilege of returning them and getting back the money paid for them.

The Winnipeg store was opened for business on July 17, 1905, and since then the Western business has known by leaps and bounds. More floor space was required for the conduct of business, and from time to time the accommodation will be increased as necessity requires.

The store contains everything that makes for economy in the handling of merchandise. Parcels are collected with the utmost

bounds. More floor space was required for the conduct of business, and from time to time the accommodation will be increased as necessity requires.

The store contains everything that makes for economy in the handling of merchandise. Parcels are collected with the utmost disoatch, and the minimum of labor is reached by means of endless belts that are ever on the move. Money is conveyed to, the cash office and change returned through pneumatic tubes, of which there are eleven miles in commission, and the delivery system, both in the city and to transportation companies in the case of mail order parcels, is well nighterfect.

But, after all, the business depends on winning the confidence of the people, and to that end the T. Eaton Co., Limited, give their most sweeping guarantee—"Any goods bought from it that are not satisfactory can be returned for other goods or the cash as the customer may desire."

The catalogues that are issued periodically describe the goods that are sold and give the prices that are charged, and they are sent free on request.

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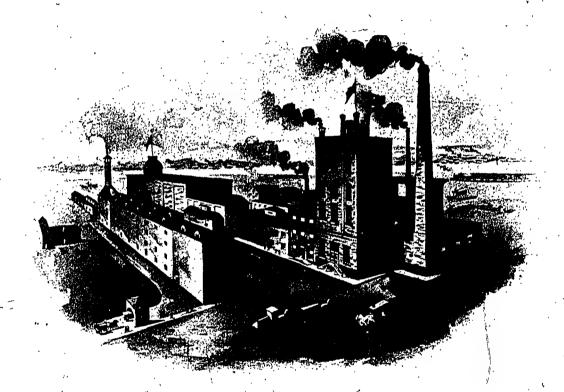
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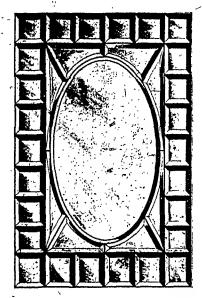
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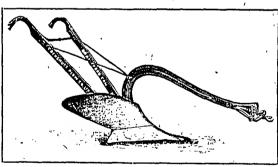
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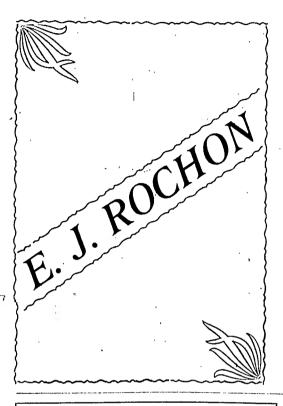
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